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OF
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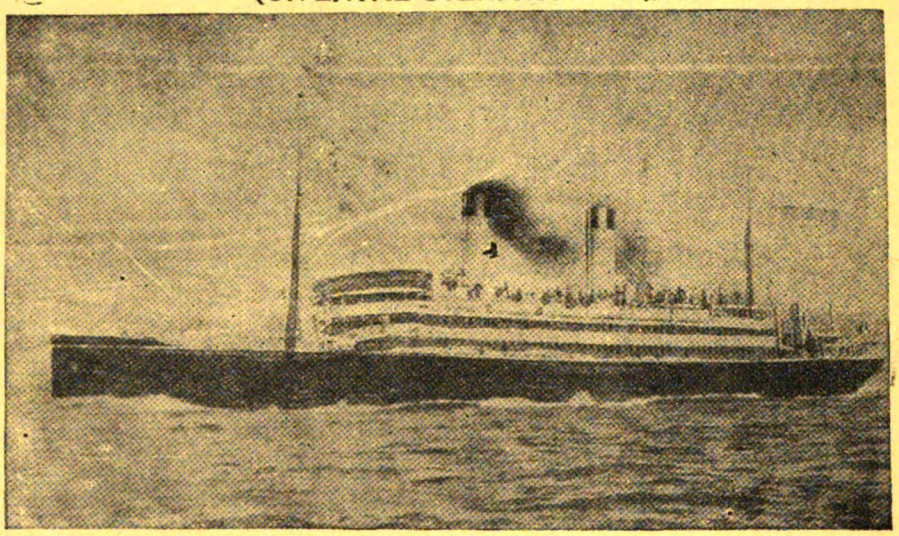

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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The New Kiyoura Cabinet

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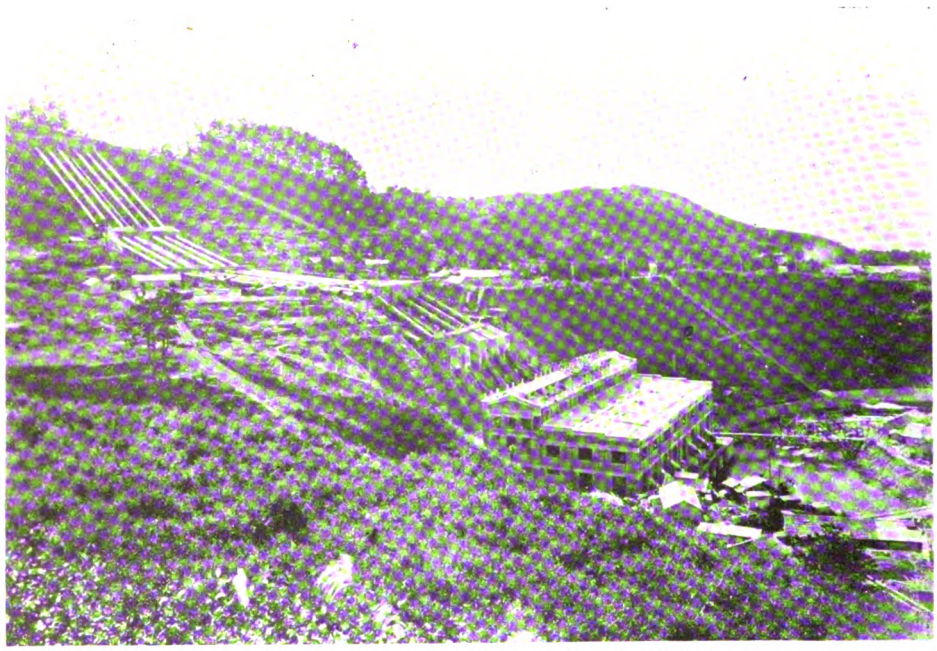
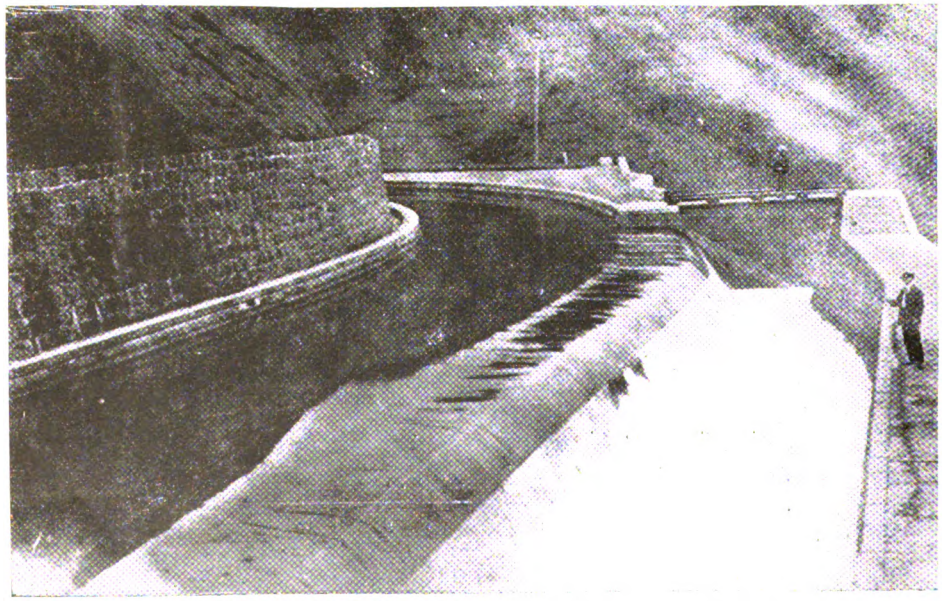


Katsuragawa Hydroelectric Power Plant and Showing the Water-pipes



Water-drainage of Katsuragawa Hydroelectric Power Plant, Koshu

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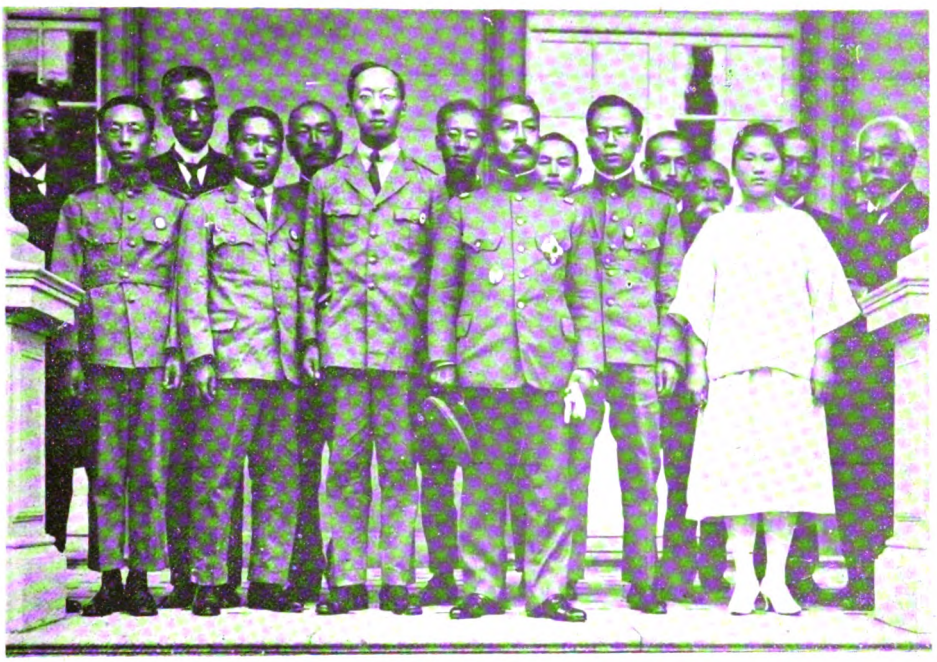
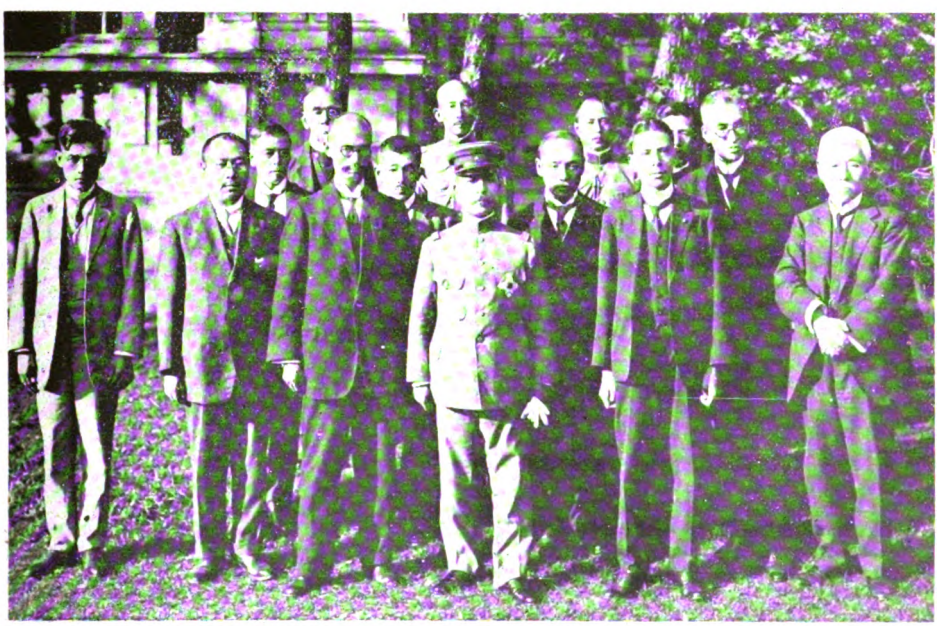


The Chinese Red Cross (Peking) and Prince Kan-in



The Chinese Red Cross (Shanghai) and Price Kan-in

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The American Red Cross Entertained by Prince Kan-in (The Photograph was taken at the Garden of the Prince)

Gen. Yamanashi Prince Kan-in Admiral Takarabe Mr. T. Sakai
Hon. Cyrus C. Woods Viscount Goto Hon. Hirayama Marquis Tokugawa

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XIV DECEMBER-JANUARY No. VI—VII

MONTH IN PROGRESS

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

DECEMBER 6.—The *Hochi* reports that the Episcopal churches in Canada and the United States will, with the knowledge of the Japanese Government, start in their countries a subscription fund for donating 150 elementary schools to the earthquake-stricken cities of Tokyo and Yokohama.

Premier Count Yamamoto invited the leading members of the political parties to an interview and conversed about the important problems of the Government; according to the papers, he denied the report that he countenanced the cause of Universal Suffrage, thereby giving a great surprise to the public.

At Canton, China, foreign gunboats, seven British, two Japanese, and one French, sent ashore marines, in order to prevent Dr. Sun-yat Sen from taking possession of the Customs House.

December 7.—Public interest has been attracted by the information that Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet representative in Peking, has made known to the Japanese Minister there that Russia is willing to set aside, for the earthquake-fire sufferers, seventy fisheries in Siberia and half a million dessiatinas of forest lands in Kamchatka and grant them the privilege of navigating the Amur River. In many quarters. this is believed to be Russia's "bait" for Japan to enter into negotiations with her.

Mr. Wang-cheug Ting, who represents the Chinese Government in negotiations with Mr. Karakhan, arrived in Tokyo, his alleged mission being to conduct an investigation regarding the slaying of Chinese during the post-earthquake disorders; but better informed people expect China to resume the conference with Russia, upon, his returu to Peking.

December 8.—Meiji University, of Tokyo, the winner of the baseball laurels in the Intercollegiate Contest of the season, has desided to sent its players to the United States, where they will hold games with the teams of the best colleges.

Vernacular papers report that the Committee on the Relief of Japan, of the Russian Government, will send a delegation to the Far East, for facilitating the realization of the proposed aid to earthquake sufferers, and that, in order to avoid a waste of time, they will take with them full data about the resources of the concessions offerred.

Viscount Korekiyo Toakahashi, the leader of the Seiyu-kai, defined the attitude of his party toward the Government, saying that the restoraion of the fire-scarred are as should be undertaken with due respect for the welfare of the rest of the country, and that the many problems of current interest (such as Universal Suffrage) should be handled soberly and with conservatism.

December 10.—The Prime Minister

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denied the report that, in his interview with the Seiyu-kai leaders held on the 6th, he mentioned discountenancing the Universal Suffrage Bill; he declared that he reserved freedom of judgment in this respect.

Press dispatches from Peking are to the effect that, in order to avoid the recurrence of cases like the Lincheng Affair, the Chinese Government will organize a body of Railway Police; that the law which will put it into effect has just been approved by the President; and that the duty of the Railway Police is to maintain order in trains and in the zones of the various lines in the country.

It is reported that Russia has the intention to withdraw from Outer Mongolia, where the influence of China is too deeply roofed for her to remove it so that she has come to recognize the advisability of giving up the country in exchange for a tighter grip on the Chinese Eastern Railway. Mr. Karakhan who is said to wish to maintain Soviet representatives at the seat of each Tuchun Government in China, has already appointed them at several places.

December 11.—The covocation of the Imperial Diet in its Fourty-seventh Session was held by H. I. H. the Crown Prince, who attended at the opening ceremonies on read the Imperial edict; each House passed two resolutions one expressing grief over the occurrence of the earthquake and following disasters, and the other thanks for the sympathies of the foreign nations,

The Kakushin Club, the friends and followers of Mr. Inukai (therefore the pro-Government party), met in full meeting and arrayed themselves for Parliamentary battles; the resolution they adopted is of quite a different strain to that of the Seiyu-kai.

Information from Peking is to the effect that, as regards the wireless question, Washington is insisting on the establishment of an exclusively Sino-American plant and does not harbor any intention of carrying it out as a joint undertaking with Japan.

The Press of China is stirred over the news about the Japan-British-French intervention regarding the Customs House at Canton, the papers fearing that it may culminate in international control of the Customs; but the foreign papers in China claim that the intervention is to limit the occurrence of such affairs to Canton only and, therefore, is for the good of the country.

The return by France of Kwanchow Bay is being seriously considered in the Chinese Capital, and the Government is expected to nominate the envoy who is to carry on negotiations with the representative of the French Government.

In the House of Peers, Count Yamamoto delivered a apeech, expouding the need of the concerted efforts of the nation to steer the ship of state.

In the House of Representatives, Viscount Goto, Home Minister, was bitterly assailed, his opponents finding in his relations with Osugi, the anarchist, a subject for attack.

The Foreign Minister was nominated to preside over a committee which will study what Japan will present to China, for the general uplift of her people (a college, libray, and scientific laboratory are suggested); a wellknown Chinese, Mr. Chu, arrived at Shimonoseki en route to Tokyo, his mission being to make suggestions to the Foreign Minister about the matler, when here.

There is every indication that the lumber market will experience a tremendous fall through overstock.

December 13.—The European cable that Earl Balfour was appointed to aid in the restoration of the library of the Tokyo Imperial University by presenting European books to replace those destroyed has much impressed the public mind.

December 15.—In the Honse of Representatives, Mr. T. Yamamoto, of the Opposition, criticized the Government as regards "the Government's proclivity to pet the city (Tokyo), by unjustifiably neglecting the interest of the country in general" attacks on the Home Minister went on unabated; reference was made to the Suffrage Bill.

The Pan-Pacific Club held a luncheon at the Imperial Hotel, Mr. Caffery the American Charge d'Affaires and Mr.

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Wangcheng Ting being the guests of honor (the former's speech appears elsewhere).

December 16.—In the House of Representatives, the Government was assailed by Mr. Nagai, of the Kensei-kai. concerning the killing of Koreans and Chinese during the earthquake days.

The bill for the restoration of Tokyo and Yokohama was on the program; its author, Viscount Goto, was frequently criticized.

A campaign has been started in Kobe, to induce the Government to open a silk-canditioning house there.

It is reported from Shanghai that the Chinese cotton-mill owners in China, who have been curtailing the working hours of their establishments, made overtures to the British and Japanese mill-owners in China, with a view to reducing the production of cotton yarn.

December 17.—In the House of Representatives, in the debate on the Restoration Bill, the Seiyu-kai held fast to its contention that the official projects would exhaust the wealth of the provinces, while the government parties maintained that the rebuilding of Tokyo is bound to bring prosperity to them, by buying up the goods they produce; the Budget was discussed, as regards which the Opposition was very critical.

The Home Office officials finished their task of drafting the Suffrage Bill; it is said that this will give the vote to all the male population over twenty-five years of age.

Raw cotton imports for the first ten days of December totalled 60,135 bales, in which America shared to the extent of 9,221 bales and India 40,914 bales.

It is ascertained that up to this, date the debentures issued by the electricity generating companies aggregate ¥109,-440,000, ¥79,440,000 having been floated at home and ¥30,000,000 abroad.

December 19.—The Seiyu-kai decided to cut down a considerable portion of the Budget for rebuilding Tokyo, and a mass meeting was held by irate citizens of Tokyo against the curtailment of the Budget.

December 20,—The amendment of the Seiyn-kai was adopted by the lower house, and the government was bitterly criticized by the other parties for its surrender to the Seiyu-kai.

December 21.—A French naval surgeon arrived with a complete tent-hospital, a present of the people of France for the earthquake sufferers.

December 22.—It is reported from Peking that the French Government refused to enter into negotiation about the retnrn of the Kwangchow Bay Colony, owing to China's refusal to pay to France the Boxer indemnity in gold.

The government's bill indemnifying the fire insurance companies, allowing the latter's payment of "sympathy allowances" to the earthquake sufferers, was blocked by the Seiyu-kai.

December 23.—The House of Peers passed the rebuilding bill as amended by the lower house.

Baron Kenjiro Den, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, tendered his resignation, in protest against the blocking by the Seiyu-kai of the insurance bill.

The Oriental Hotel, Kobe, was badly damaged by fire shortly after midnight, the damage being estimated at ¥300,-000; the manager Mr. Kent Clark, was injured.

Mr. Wang-cheng Ting, representative of the Chinese Government, left Tokyo for home; it is understood that, through his visit to this country, the governments of Japan and China reached an important understanding about concerted attitude toward Russia.

The American tourist's ship Franconia arrived at Yokohama; among her passengers is Mr. Vicente Blasco Ibanez, the famous Spanish author, who was given an enthusiatic reception by his Japanese admirers.

December 24.—A Canton dispatch states that the people of that city are indignant about the part the United States played in the allied seizure of the customs house there and may declare a boycott against merchandise from that country.

The Extraordinary Session of the Diet came to an end, and H. M. the Emperor

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handed to the Prime Minister an edict giving expression to his satisfaction over the work done by the Diet.

The House of Peers passed a resolution, in which, to all intents and purposes, is a vote of distrust in the Cabinet.

Baron Den's resignation having been accepted, Dr. Keijiro Okano, Minister of Education, was appointed to occupy the vacant portfolio while retaining that of Education.

December 25.—It is announced that the Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (electric machinery company) will promote jointly with the Westinghouse Company a large plant for the manufacture of electric machinery.

H. M. the Emperor formally convoked the regular (fonty-seventh) session of the Diet.

A Hongkong cable states that the customs imbroglio at Canton has been satisfactorily settled, and that the warships of the nations concerned would soon leave the port.

December 26.—The Mayor of Tokyo officially states that the cost of rebuilding Tokyo which will have to be defrayed by the Municipal Government will run up to ¥521,425,000; another report which gives the figures for the restoration of the damaged properties of the State, such as railways, posts, telephones and telegraphs, government offices, etc., says that they will aggregate ¥570,000,000 or thereabouts.

It is reported from Bombay that, at a national mass meeting of the Indian people recently held, resolutions were adopted demanding the abolition of the discriminating treatment meted out to their compatriots who have emigrated to other lands.

December 27.—It is stated that the Japanese Ambassador at Washington made some representations to his Government concerning the anti-alien land law in California.

A committee of thirty members has been appointed in the Foreign Office for discussing the best way for Japan to advance civilization in China: it is said that an appropriation of one million yen will be granted for establishing laboratories and libraries in China next year.

December 28.—The Yamamoto Cabinet tendered its resignation, holding itself responsible for the attempt made on the life of the Crown Prince; a band of reactionaries stormed the official residence of Viscount Goto, Home Minister, claiming that he should diractly be held responsible for the event.

December 29.—H. H. the Crown Prince rejected the resignation of the Cabinet.

Political conversations and conferences have become very frequent the Elder Statesmen receiving a larger number of callers than usual.

January 1, 1924.—Viscount Kiyoura, President of the Privy Council, is reported to be the choice of the Throne for the Premiership.

A semi-official estimate states that, since November 15, 1923, when the population of Tokyo was ascertained to be 1,529,000, some 300,000 persons have come to establish homes in Tokyo, this fact being heralded as a sign of the resurrection of Tokyo.

January 2.—The choice by the Prince Regent of Viscount Kiyoura as the new Prime Minister confirmed.

January 3.—The public is given to understand that Viscount Kiyoura will organize his Administration with his supporters in the House of Peers.

It is announced that the Department of Communications has ordered a large quantity of automatic telephone machines from the United States.

Viscount Kiyoura, seeing that his task is hindered by many difficulties, has requested the Throne to relieve him of it.

January 4.—The Throne is said to have prevailed upon Viscount Kiyoura not to weaken, and he has resumed his cabinet building: the Kenkyu-kai decided to give its support to him.

January 5.—The advent of Viscount Kiyoura as Prime Minister has caused much antagonism. The Kensei-kai decided to launch a national campaign against him, if he succeeds in forming a cabinet.

January 6.—A Peking cable states

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that a Belgian missionary was killed at an out-of-way place in Kiangsu, and that the foreign Press in China is considerably wrought up.

January 7.—The Kiyoura Cabinet is finally organized, the foreign portfolio being assigned to Baron Keishiro Matsui, who has been Ambassador in many foreign capitals.

It is reported from New York that the outlook for the loan proposed for floatation in England and the United States is very bright.

January 8.—At a political gathering held by a large number of members of the House of Representatives, a resolution was adopted, declaring that the Kiyoura Cabinet is an anacronism fathered by the privileged class and will hasten the undesirable class struggle.

January 9.—It is announced that the new government will not touch the suffrage bill, which has elicited much adverse criticism against the men row in power.

On the Rice Exchange, the cereal for delivery in March was quoted at ¥40 per koku, such a price not having been realized for three years past; it is regarded as a sign of the constant rise in the price of commodities and the advent of an interim boom, much dreaded by far sighted business men.

Jannary 10.—Agitation against the Kiyoura Cabinet has grown serious, with all the parties in the lower house lining up for the campaign; Mr. Inukai and Mr. Yukio Ozaki will lead the agitators.

The *Asahi* is authority for the statement that the Minister of Finance will have a loan of ¥250,000,000 issued at New York toward the end of January or in March.

Newspapers state that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, which operates regular liners between San Francisco and Manila, via Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai, will be purchased by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and that the latter will increase its capital to ¥150,000,000.

SEA AT DAWN

Day dawns:—red streaks of the orient sun

Flush on the azure waves; anon

The vast expanse of crystal sea

With effulgent light is o'erspread.

By The Late Emperor

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THE GRATEFUL JAPAN

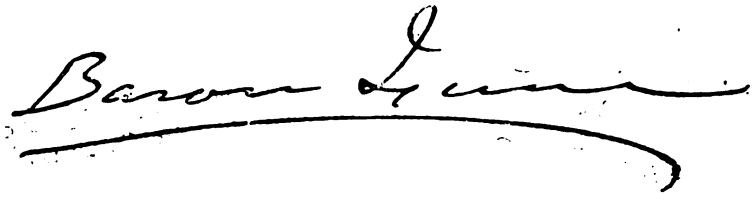
MESSAGE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER

THE nation has entered upon the New Year. At this time, I rejoice to observe that there is no shadow of a cloud on the political horizon in the Pacific and Japan's relations with all foreign countries are full of amity and friendliness.

Japan experienced the greatest calamity that has ever befallen her and her national resources suffered no small loss in the earthquake and fire that occurred in Tokyo and its neighbourhood on the ever memorable September 1st. In extending relief to the sufferers during those days of misery after the catastrophe, however, our authorities and people could act effectively and promptly and this was largely due to the humane assistance that came from beyond the seas. As a matter of fact, the demonstration of genuine feelings of friendship toward us on the part of foreign governments and peoples in the hour of our affliction moved us, high and low, to an emotion of profound thankfulness and it will forever live in our memory. The Japanese people are now fully awake to the fact that they have staunch friends throughout the world and that international relations, though sometimes coloured by dissension and ill feeling, are, nevertheless, founded upon the principle of love and mutual helpfulness and, in strict obedience to this great principle, they are determined to be second to none in promoting peace between nations.

At the present time, the work of reconstruction is in full swing and we confidently look forward to the time when the Imperial capital as well as other cities and towns now in ruins will be reconstructed and enjoy greater prosperity than before the earthquake. When we look back upon the history of the Empire, we see that, although our people have often been faced with almost insurmountable difficulties, they have always fought their way through them with unfaltering courage and determination and achieved the development of their national fortunes. I have not the slightest doubt that our citizens of to-day will consummate the reconstruction work with equal success, but this must not be taken to means that I fail to realise that the reconstruction of the devastated area constitutes a colossal task which will require the devoted efforts of all and may need the help of foreign peoples for its accomplishment.

The New Year must then be characterized by increased intimacy with foreign nations and by united and strenuous efforts for the resurrection of our ruined cities and towns. I great it with high hopes and expectations.



Signature of Baron Ijuin.

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THE DEBT OF TOKYO

By HIDEJIRO NAGATA

Mayor of Tokyo

THROUGH the columns of the Japan Magazine, I wish to give vent to my most sincere and heartfelt thanks to those nations which came to our relief during the calamitous days that followed the occurrance of the earthquake: an appreciation of the aids that they extended out of sheer compassion, and that every distressed person in Tokyo received with an irrepressible of gratefulness.

During the initial period of the disasters. I was almost overwhelmed in despair. The suffering of my fellow-citizens, who had a really narrow escape from death, was beyond the power of the pen or tongue to describe adequately. It was a dire condition, where, saying nothing about the lack of shelter for the people so suddenly rendered homeless, things bore some resemblance to a famine. Such having been the case, no one who did not happen to be in the midst of the tribulations can properly imagine, how glad we were to hear or receive the expressions of sympathy or consolation that were coming from beyond the seas. The news about them fell on the ears of the people like voices of angels, and it would be impossible for the people to forget the memory of them.

As a result of the catastrophe, many thousands of men, women, and children lost their lives, while a considerable portion of the capital, containing a large number of magnificant buildings and historic edifices, which was once recounted to be the premler city of the Far East, was razed to the ground. Moreover, by taking advantage of the confusions of those days, some vile alarmists set their tongue wagging and rendered the conditions more chaotic. However I am happy to be able to claim that, even under such extraordinary conditions, the Japanese people would no sooner rise to their foot than the descending of blows; for that matter, possibly due to the condition of the surroundings in which they live, the trait is more characteristic of the men and women of Tokyo. But here it must be admitted that, in re-gaining their poise, much credit must be given to the sympathetic attitude of the foreign nations, which administered such encouragement to them as the acclaims of by-standers at the painting winner of a race. In this respect, they regard themselves as particularly blessed by Heaven. The most conspicuous of these foreign sympathizers were the United States, Great Britain, France, China, and some others. Especial thanks are dne to President Coolidge of the United States and H.B.M. the King George of England, who promptly took measures to provide relief for the earthquake-fire sufferrers. Mr. Coolidge's Message on their behalf did make a very profound impression here, as did the news that

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the King took the lead in organizing a relief fund by himself contributing a generous sum.

Such a tremendous manifestation of fellow-feeling in the nations concerned, as regards our misfortunes, gives me every assurance that human heart is the same the world over and will find vent spontaneously, as did in the rush for our relief. This is an inspiration; a great thought which will energize the hearts of the people of Tokyo, who have now to face the exceptional task of rearing out of the ashes a new city of greater proportions and beauty—a work in which I have been called upon to do my share, by reason of the office I hold. This is the way I can sum up the sentiment of the Japanese people about the part their foreign friends played during the critical period. In view of the fact that the interest of the world has been aroused about their efforts to attain the end, I can very well say that they are determined to add to the earth, which is a home for them as well as their foreign friends, a city which it would be pleasure to visit.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE NEW YEAR

By VISCOUNT SHIBUSAWA

For centuries, Japan limited her foreign intercourse only to China, India and Korea, and it was not till after the Restoration that she began to throw open the gate of her country to the western nations. From that time down to this, covering nearly six decades the so-called modern civilization has shed its influence upon this long secluded nation. Through the processes of adoption, assimilation and application of the occidental civilization, Japan came to win the present place among the families of nations. But it is a question whether Japan made as a wonderful progress as she is alluded to by advanced nations.

Signature of Viscount Shibusawa

The earthquake damage of September 1, 1923, was indeed a most appalling event in the long history of Japan, but the damage done to the city of Tokyo by the quake alone would have been far less horrible compared with that which was brought upon the smaller cities such as Yokohama, Kamakura, Yokosuka and others.

It was not by so much the earthquake that Tokyo was reduced to the vast heap of ruins as was by the mighty conflagration which followed it. If the fire could have been prevented, a very large part of Tokyo would have been saved, and yet Tokyo and the equipment of the up-to-date systems of water work and fire prevention. So far as the systems were concerned, every facility was provided. However, judging from the viewpoints of experience a very regrettable fact glaringly stands out and that fact is our carelessness. This carelessness manifested itself in two forms,—namely, the temporary suspension of normal mentality as the result of panic pyschology and the lack of the rainforcing measures.

One can not cease agonizing when he thinks of his own irreparable loss which could have been easily avoided if he had carefully disciplined himself at the time of peace. It is permissible for an ordinary man to go panic stricken, somewhat absent minded for the time being, but it is almost unpardonable for a man of high trust not to be able to adopt a proper measure with enough margins of time to calmly deal with the crisis.

Unbearable as was the burden heaped upon us by the recent cataclysm, yet

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the matter did not end as it began. It is true that the deep gash was cut on the vital part of the citizen of Tokyo, but it is equally true that the same wound was not left unbound and unbalmed. The sufferer lies there bleeding, but the competent physician was present also. The world wide sympathy backed by the material aid wonderfully cheered and heartened the woe stricken Japan. While the vast area of Tokyo and Yokohama was still smouldering the voice of comfort and encouragement was heralded. This was especially true with the universal sympathy and quick action for relief by the government and people of America. This liberal, spontaneous manifestation of sympathy and goodwill from all classes of the American people moved the heart of our entire nation to the very high pitch of appreciation. Nothing so effective had ever happened in the history of the Japanese-American relationship to bring the two nations to the better understanding and closer friendship as the recent event of the "give and take" process.

Viewing the whole situation in the calmer frame of mind, we can not help recalling an old saying which warms and comforts us. It says that joy and sorrow always go hand in hand. At a time joy may come first and sorrow the next, but at another time sorrow first and joy the next. They are inter-twined and fellow-travelers. To us human beings, both joy and sorrow are fleeting and transient one following after another interchangeably. Therefore one needs to warn himself at the height of his joy not to run amuck for hilarity and at the same time not to loose his heart at the depth of sorrow. Forebearance and self-control are always needed in every passing moment of life's journey.

Facing the new year after the shocking experience of the unprecedented calamity, this old truth appeals me most strongly, and I desire the readers to share its benefit with me at the start of our journey for another mile.

SNOWCLAD PINE

Day dawns to men's delight:
Beyond the clustering trees
Gleam forth the billows bright!
Anon the pine-clad shore
Parts with the lingering night.

By Viscount Tamèmori Iriye

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FOREIGN TRADE AND EXCHANGE

By JUNNOSUKE INOUYE

The article is from the pin of the Minister of Finance of the Yamamoto government that recently resigned and was written, when he still held the portfolio.—The Editor.

Having just crossed the threshold of the first new year in the post-earthquake period of recuperation, the people of Japan are confronted by an enormous array of undertakings which must sooner or later be carried out. These undertakings, broadly speaking, fall into two categories: first, the restoration of the wrecked cities and country-side; then the up building of manufacturing industries and fareign trade. It is the latter that I propose to discuss.

At this writing, it may be assumed that the balance of trade for 1923 will represent an excess of over ¥530,000,000 in favor of imports. It is ascertained that, up to November, the excess totalled ¥507,410,000. For December the amount may have been ¥30,000,000.

The overtopping by imports of the export trade both in volume and value was the prevailing feature of the foreign commerce of Japan in the year just closed. It is a wellknown fact that the balance of trade will always turn in favor of imports in the first half of each year and in the second half, exports. Last year was an exception to this rule, because conditions did not show any change even after July. Then, on September 1st, the most dreadful of all known catastrophes in the history of mankind took place, culminating in the ruination of the manufacturing business in this part of Japan and creating an enormous demand for foreign manufactures all over the land.

For illustration, take the case of November, for contrasting 1922 and 1923. In 1922 exports exceeded imports by ¥24,000,000; but in 1923 the balance of trade showed an excess of imports amounting to ¥35,860,000. As regards the cumulative value of the monthly trade, the period ending November, 1923 registered import trade larger by ¥177,810,000 than that of the preceding twelvemonth, while showing a decline of ¥61,930,000 in exports.

Speaking about raw silk which takes the lead of all other goods for export, the value of 1923 was less by ¥110,720,000 than that of 1922. However, this seemingly startling development need not be regarded with apprehension, for, when the United States, the largest consumes of Japanese raw silk, exhibits an increased demand for it, the situation will undergo a complete change.

Similarly cotton fabric need not cause us much auxiety. But when we come to the cotton yarn trade, things do not appear in a good light. This article which has always been regarded as important as raw silk or cotton fablic, appears to have struck a snag; in this field of manufacture, China has loomed up as a serious competitor of Japan.

The trade conditions of 1923 may be surveyed from a different angle. It is true that November, 1923, as compared with the corresponding period of 1922, showed a decrease of ¥20,600,000 in exports. But exports were not all that declined; on the contrary, imports were equally seriously affected and diminished by ¥39,310,000. Therefore the decline of the foreign trade was an all-round one.

Why such a decline? I consider the fountain-head of the trouble is the exhorbitant high prices of commodities in this country. It is true that the Chinese Republic has achieved wonderful progress in the menufacture of cotton yarn. But this applies to the volume of manufacturers; when it comes to quality, she is no equal of Japan. Under the circumstances, Japanese yarns may not encounter very much difficulty in finding further room in India and the South-sea Islands.

Of course this alone will not bring any material change to trade conditions, and if we wish to prescribe radical remedies for the warning trade, that remedy must

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act on the root of the trouble. It must eradicate the causes which make Japan the eostliest country to line in. What is necessary to do this? The answer is: the complete reorganization of the industrial system of the country and that only. It will be called to mind that the capital fixed in those business promoted during the world was and closed after the Armistic amounted to considerably over ¥1,000,000,000 and that in those devastated by the earthquake-fire disasters ¥600,000,000. Remedial measures adopted, then must cause this money to be employed profitably and rightly. If this is to be accomplished, business enterfrises unfit to be maintained should quickly be winnowed out or amalgamated with something better. As regards the securing of material, manufacturers ought to buy their requirements jointly and more cheaply. And, then, they ought to be prevailed upon to apply as much machine-power as possible to the operation of their plants.

But the more important thing is to try to bring about either the reduction of wages or increased labor-capacity of our workingmen. Citing the figures of 1920 as an illustration, it will be seen that the United States produced, manufactures valued at ¥124,800,000 and Japan an amount equal to one twenty-third part of that ¥5,400,000,000. Further it will be seen that the per-capital production reached ¥13,712 in the United States and ¥3,648 in Japan, thereby giving a ratis of 3.18 to 1. As compared with England, concerning the operation of steamvessels, the efficiency of a Japanese crew is usually estimated at 35 to 45 per cent less than that of British seamen. But the remarkable port of the matter is that the pay for labor in Japan is not so small after all. Such being the case, the high price of commodities and the decline of foreign commerce, as seen in Japan today, must be admitted aa a matter of course.

It has been shown, why a radical reorganization of industry is urgent in Japan. In fact it is so urgent that every day lost in its materialization will entail more woe. But she has undergone a terrible affliction in the shape of earthquakes and conflagrations, so that she must reasonably expect that, in the forth coming work of rehabilitation, she will consume an immense quantity of foreign-produced goods and that the specie she holds in the foreign money-centers will keep on depleting. Because of this, the Government recently decided to float foreign loans, in order that import bills drawn on material for the restration of Tokyo and Yokohama may be satisfactorily financed. Can a foreign loan be relied on for such a purpose? Assuredly not. It would be rash and inconsistent. The maintenance of exchange, arranged on the strength of specie reserves kept abroad, will in the long run be an artificial thing. It may prove its efficiency for a limited time; but it is bound to have a bad result.

An example is not for to seek. During the war, Great Britain tried to keep exchange rates on a reasonable level through the efforts of an American financier who acted as loan agent for the London Government, but ultimately changes were inevitable. Under the prevailing conditions today, however we have decided to do the best we can. Although the American exchanges have lately been unfavorable to Japan, the proposed issue of foreign loans in England and the United States, if carried out, will, it is believed, tend to bring conditions the other way.

Properly speaking, foreign commerce should be given absolute freedom in its development; it should never be regulated artificially through the aid of specie reserves abroad. Hence, as a corollary, it follows that the export or import of gold should under no circumstances be tampered with. Had there not been any earthquake on September 1, I might have had the export ban on the metal lifted the very next day after I came into the portfolio of Finance in fact I would certainly have done so. But, in view of the unfaborable balance of trade last year and the disastrous earthquakes and fires, the ban has been laft as it was. When the proposed loan

(*Continued on page 188*)

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SHUN BUBBLE-LIKE BOOMS

By OTOHIKO ICHIKI, PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF JAPAN;
FORMERLY MINISTER OF FINANCE

ALTHOUGH the earthquake played havoc some four months ago, our economic world has not yet come, in its recuperation, to the end of the following peried of adjustment; therefore we are not in shape for what may be called the activity of rehabilitation.

True it is that organs necessary for the economic operations of the nation have been restored: all the firstrate banks had returned to business befor the end of that fatal month and those which still remain closed (these are all unimportant and inconsequential ones) have grown fewer in numbers; the exchanges —be it dealing in stocks and shares or cereals or cotton yarn or any other listed commodity—were carrying on their operations without apparent hitch, before the end of the year; trading in general certainly showed a great deal of improvement as compared with the conditions during the days of disaster.

All these things are eloquently proved by the constant increase in the amount of clearing-house transactions. Nevertheless the basis of credit has radically been dislocated, and it is difficult to predict, when it will be brought back to its normal state. To add to this is the fact that damage done to the means of travel and transport and communication are not yet made good by half. Such a state of affairs is quickly reflected in the commercial community generally, with the consequence that credit transactions have grown quite rare and business men are now insisting on cash payment for their sales.

It may therefore be said that the economic world in the devastated territory in only half-way to recuperation: just like a man who, having stayed away from his bunring hause overnight, has just returned to the scene of his misfortune and is about to start to remove the debris from the site, preparatory to rearing a new house.

However doubtless the real period of recuperation is on its way. For instance the official plan of rebuilding the wrecked cities has been worked out, and the Imperial Diet is in support of the Budget framed for the purpose. This will lead the people to map out what they will have to do with their own business on goods, so that the nation has started to look forward to the day, when many expensive schemes will be in full swing. It stands to reason that the financial world will then grow in prosperity. Such a day should come and without delay.

Nevertheless it is not untimely to say something about the pitfalls before business men. If I am not misinformed, some business men, dazzled by the possible immensity of the material and labor required, have allowed themselves to become over-buoyant awaiting the advent of an exceptianally prosperous time.

There is a certain amount of truth in this belief, and I dare not contradict it. When the various schemes of engineering for the new Tokyo and Yokohama have begun to be carried out, it will create a big demand for material and labor. Then surely, notes will have to be issued increasingly, causing the prices of commodities to advance. Today we already see on every hand signs of the coming of a boom, due to the presence

(*From page 187*)

abroad has materialized, the exchange market, particularly the American exchanges, will be benefited immensely. It is high time for Japan, then, to work for the complete overhauling of her industrial system, incressing her labor capacity, and lowering the price of commodities.

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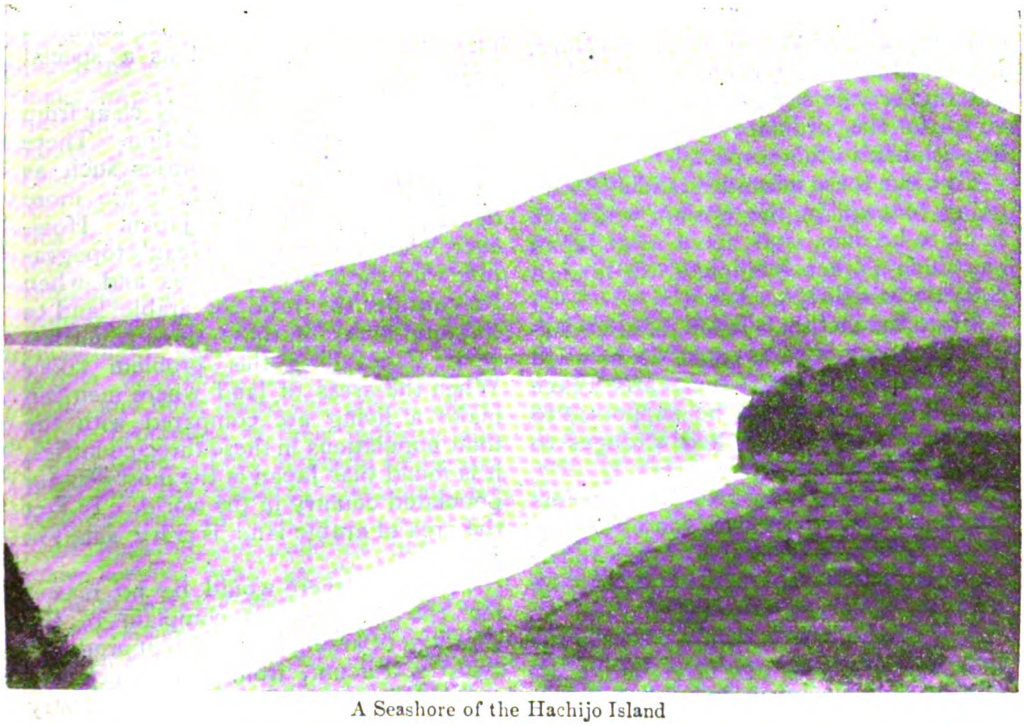
of such circumstances as these. When the proposed foreign loan sees the light, what will happen? Over-buoyant merchants may forget all about the serious consequences of the catastrophe, which destroyed a conspicuos portion of the nation's wealth. They may even act as if money we borrow from foreign capitalists does not bear interest and is not required to be paid back; money which, they may think, has happened to come their way, at its pleasure.

From the natur and scope of the official plan of rehabilitation, it appears that the work the government will have to do will be carried on under a program covering a number of years, and that loans which the financiers of New York and London will arrange on behalf of Japan will go but a short way, leaving the remaining, vaster part of the task to be undertaken with bonds issued at home. But this is not all. Some of the old debts of the State, maturing for redemption, will become due and make it necessary to be converted. What burden will, then, be thrown on the money market?

It is a well known fact that, in 1923, the balance of trade was much against Japan, as a result of the enormuous excess of imports. The import trade was valued at ¥524,000,000 on December 25. Since this state of affairs took its rise from the tremendous demand for building material and foodstuffs in the earthquake-racked districts, it can safely be predicted that it will most positively be repeated during the current year.

If this should happen, nothing will be more unfortunate for Japan than the advent of an empty, bubble-like boom. It would only add to the tendency of appreciation of the market, the culmination of which will but be the further inflation of the import trade and the jeopardization of the money market. Then, as a consequence, home industry and of the building of the new cities will be retarted. It is highly important for the people of Japan to resist all impulses to to indulge in a boom.



A Seashore of the Hachijo Island

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VINDICATION OF JAPAN

(OPEN LETTER TO AN ENGLISHMAN AND AN AMERICAN)

By HIDEO YASUOKA

I have great respect for you as gentlemen and I am well aware that, as individuals, you are large-harted and sympathetic and your observations of Japanese things are precise and thoughtful. It is to my great regret, however, to find that, in spite of your individual sympathies and thoughtfulness, what you often say and write, about Japan and the Japanese differs little from the sheer misunderstandings prevalent in England and in the United States.

The cause of these misunderstandings is clear. With few exceptions, most of the observations of European and American people about Japan and the Japanese have depended upon conversations with some Japanese—in most cases flagmentary and diplomatic without any unification—or upon he writings of people not Japanese

These being the circumstances it is natural that the views and observations of European and American people about Japan should be erroneous.

I am sorry to say that you are no better than the ordinary American and Englishman in this respect.

To clear these misunderstandings I am going to explain the posion, which we think to be ours, and about what Japan has done in her lelations with foreign countries, as fairly as I can.

From the fact that Japan became universally recognized as one of the socalled "Five Powers" since the Paris Peace Conference, she might be supporsed to be one of the wealthies and stronges to countries in the world.

She has, however, two weak points which can not be removed, and from the existence of which she has always suffered agony and loss such as can not be realized by foreign powers.

One of these two weak points is the fact that the other powers are of the same race while Japan belongs to a different race. The other is that Japan's territory is too small for her great population and its rate of increase.

The first is a fact too well known to you, Englishman and American. We are not allowed to emigrate freely to English and American territory or colonies on the sole ground that we do not belong to the white people. Restriction is enforced even on Japanese who tour through these places or who stay there for a time. Moreover even Japanese residents in these places are being robbed of their property rights or their occupations are being restricted by law. In some places, there is even fear that the Japanese residents may be expelled. When we think of Japan's present high position in international society, we can not but be surprised at these contradictory phenomena. In this respect, though Japan is one of the Five Powers of the world as a state, it must be admitted that she is being trested as a special community as a people.

Japan's over-population is clear from the density of her population. There are, of course, a few countries such as Holland and Belgium which are more densely populated than Japan. However, when we compare Japan's topography with these two countries and when we consider the ratio of arable land to the total areas of these three countries, what aspect does this problem take? When the areas of land where men can make a living are compared with the total populations in these three countries, it is found that Japan is the most densely populated country in the world. In fact the area of arable land is very small in Japan.

However, there would be no reason for the Japanese to complain of the shortage of arable land if Japan produced coal, petroleum, iron, etc., which are necessary to the manufacturing industry

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in abundance. The production of these materials is very small in our country. We must import most of the iron and petroleum we use.

In short, Japan's present condition may be summed up in the few words,— "Too many children in a poor family."

There may be no need for further demonstration of how Japan is suffering from this predicament. However, the Japanese are not the people to look on these disadvantages as their predestination with resignation and to give up without an effort. Nor are they so reckless as to dare to do unlawful acts which our international common sense does not permit, to remedy the disadvantageous position of Japan.

The Japanese have not the heart to impeach other nations, even though they are being treated as a special people. Nor are they so foolhardy as to combine all the coloured people in the world to fight the white people. They known what would be the result of such a war too well. Instead, Japan desires the abolition of race discrimination, which she advocated at the Peace Conference.

On the other hand Japan will always be ready to give proper attention to, and, make the necessary efforts regarding the concrete problems concerning the rights and interests of her people in foreign lands. Japan has no territorial ambition, though she is poor in natural resources and thongh she is over-populated. In this respect Japan is just the same as other pewers. The Japanese are only thinking that to compensate the loss from their two weak points they must encourage the emigration of their people to where they are allowed to settle, and must make the utmost efforts for the promotion of their industry and export trade. They honestly think that these are the essential conditions for their existence as a nation.

In England and America there are many people who attach too much importance to the discrimination of race. Some of them think that the white people and the coloured people are two incomparable races. There are some who think there will be a race war in future. In such arguments Japan is sure to be referred to and we feel displeased on all such occassions.

Such arguments for a future race war are numerous, I will mention one of the most recent examples. The scheme of England for the construction of the Singapore naval base is against Japan. It is an open secret. Even Lord Grey, who made a long speech in opposition to this scheme, said in his sdeech, "If there is a war between England and Japan, that war will be a race war." These words may imply some suggestions, but they are annoying to us Japanese. The arguments about race discrimination and a race war in the past ten twenty years have been too numerous to mention.

It is a difficult task even for a specialist to define the differences between races. The problem is a vague one when viewed with common sense. From the political or international aspect this problem has no meaning. For instance, Japan was a most powerful friend to the Allied powers in the recent World War, while Turkey sided with Germany and Austria. China also was on the side of the Allies. In this war white people fought against white people and coloured people fought against coloured people. The motive power which governs international affairs is not the difference of race but the difference of views. This principle was established in the recent great war.

Recently some people in England and other countries fear possible alliance of Turkey with Russia. This also shows that international alliances and conflicts are caused by reasons other than difference of race.

As an international problem the difference of race is entirely meaningless. Nevertheless England, which was in alliance with Japan for twenty years and the United States, which ran the risk of dissolution for the emancipation the coloured slaves, have entertained prejudices against Japan, based on the difference of race, and let Japan suffer agony and loss to this day.

It should be easy for you to see whe-

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ther this is right or wrong.

Of late years there are some who realise Japan's over-population and her poverty in natural resources, among the English and Ameriean people. To our great regret, however, these viws are generally used to form the presumption that Japan does not on that account give up territorial ambition. To maintain that over-population and poverty in natural resources fosters territorial ambition is parallel to the populate that poor men are always robbers. There are some wealthy men who do wrong to make more money. Also some countries, may dare to commit wrongs to make them richer, even though they are already rich enough. On the other hand there are many honest people among the poor. Some of them may be poor because of their honesty. Some may be obliged to be honest because they are poor.

I want you to remember that there is a country which, though suffering from over-population and poverty in resources, has no territorial ambition, which is faithful to the international code and which is apprehensive of being suspected by other powers of hugging ambitions.

Of course Japan may have committed errors during the course of years. However, there has been nothing meriting the blame of other countries in the course Japan has taken since she opened her ports to western countries. We can not find anything savouring of territorial ambition, of violence, or of oppression in her relations with other countries in her history since the Meiji Restoration.

The wars Japan has waged since she opened her country are the Conquest of Formosa, the Japan-China War, the Baxer Rising, the Japan-Russia War, the conflict with the Germans at Tingtau, the war with the Bolsheviks in Siberia and the occupation of—Northern Sagalin.

The conquest of Formosa was inevitable as China refused to take responsibility for the injury the Japanese sustained in Formosa on the ground that Formosa was not under the government of China. The Japan-China War was waged to support the independence of Korea, which was vital to Japan's interests. The despatch of troops to Peking at the time or the Boxer Riding was done in co-operation with the other foreign powers to protect the foreign residents at Peking. The Japan-Russia War was in self-defence against the invasion of Russia in the Far East. The battle with the Germans at Tingtau was a part of the European War in which Japan participated as the Ally of England. The despatch of troops to Siberia was to assist the Czecho Slovaks and to protect the Japanese residents in Siberia from the outrages of the Bolsheviks. The despatch of troops to North Saghalien was to effect a guarantee occupation for the Nikolaevsk massacre, and the question will be settled in the future Japan-Russia negotiation. All of the Japanese military expeditions to foreign lands have been caused unevitably by the actions of these countries. There has been not a war Japan engaged, which was caused by her aggressive or territorial ambitions. When we turn our eyes to Japan's ancient history it will be found that there is no country in the wide world which has so few wars with foreign countries as Japan.

The European War gave a great lesson to the Japanese by teaching what great trouble and loss modern wars bring to both conqueror and conquered. The Japanese came to hate war more than ever. Even if the Japanese had been cherishing militaristic ideal, they must have been disillusioned by the lessons of the European War. If foreigners could read Japanese books freely there would be no need for these explanations of mine. If Japan can be called a militaristic country there is no country in the world that cannot be so called.

In Japan bitter complaints against the militaristic faction have been heard among the people. Foreigners who hear these complaints, think that Japan is militaristic in her foreign policy. This is a great error. The people's complaints against the militaristic faction have been raised by (1) the fact that the foundation of the clan cliques, looked upon as the people's enemy, have existed

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in the army and navy and most of the chiefs of the clan chiques are or have been military men, and (2) the fact that military men have been in power in the political world also and accordingly the navy and army have been taking the lion's share of the budget; further the attitude of the militarist toward the people has been arrogant. Blame and complaint against the militaristic faction have become more violent since the early years of the Taisho era, when Prince Katsura crushed the Saionji Cabinet by his plan for the expansion of the army, giving a great shock to the people. In short, these complaints of the Japanese people against the militarists are the result of the conflict between the military clique and the rest of the people.

Of course the duty of the military is to guard the country in time of emergency, and it is natural for them to make preparations for war in time of peace. It also is only natural that these preparations are the more thorough when the military chiefs have power in the political world and are in a position to take the lions share in the budget. The late Prince Yamagata, who ratained a great power as the head of the military clique for many years, was prudent and reserved in his policy toward foreign countries. Since the Washington Conference the advacacy of armament reduction has become powerful in Japcn, and the authorities have been obliged to reduce not only naval preparations but also those of the army. If foreigners would remember these facts they would perceive that their fears of Japan as a militariestic nation are only a mightmare. For many years, Japan's attitude toward Russia and China has shown how careful she has been to avert unnecessary conflicts with those countries. If Korea had gone under the dominion of another country it would have been as if Japan had a dagger pointed at her breast. This is clear from the geography of the Far East. Therefore, it has been Japan's national policy to protect Korea from foreign invasions. The Japan-China War and the Japan-Russia War were waged for this reason. How petient Japan was before beginning these wars should be clear to foreigners who have read the modern history of the Far East. Japan's attitude toward the anti-Japanese movements in China shows how great is Japan's forebearance. It was reasonable when the English and American people showed great excitement after the Lincheng affair. The anti-Japanese movement in China, however, is much more important and is enough to arouse greater excitement among the injured people because at the head of the anti-Japanese agitation is the group of military men influential in the politics of China while the Lincheng affair was created by bandits. The Japanese government, however, is only trying to cause the anti-Japanese movement to cease by persuasion and protest. Even among the resolutions passed by bodies of Japanese who are sustaining direct loss from the agitation there is none which suggests a war against China. Not only this but the Japanese government is planning culturel enterprises in China.

If you and your countrymen are enlightened by this statement of Japan's position by a insignificant Japanese, I will be more than satisfied,

It is a weak point common to all men to suspect others when there is not sufficient reason to do so. It is natural for us to show caution even against people in the streets who are strangely clad. It is also natural for the English and Americans to suspect Japanese whose colour and mode of living are different from their own.

However, the international relations of the present day are connecting the several countries more and more closely. They are quite different from people passing in the street. The economic, political and cultural bonds which tie the different nations together are very strong.

In this world of ours it is essential to study the conditions of other countries to avoid misunderstandings, thus to ensure the well-being of international intercourse. If we are ignorant of the conditions in other countries we shall easily be led astray by rumoure and incur great

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loss. For instance a rumour was spread about the Lincheng affair that Japan was at the back of bandit's outrage.

The doubts among foreign nations of Japan seems to have somewhat decreased since the Washington Conference, but we are sorry to see that such suspicious of Japan are still possible. They all are caused by ignorance of conditions in Japan and we want foreiguers to endeavour more than ever to understand our country.

I believe you will be kind enough to appreciate my true feelings in stating these thoughts, which are common among the Japanese people, for your consideration.

A Clay-figure, made by a Young Genius, who lives in Mannencho Rookery, Tokyo

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Dr. C. T. WANG IN TOKYO

MR. Wangcheng Ting, young but very prominent in the political and diplomatic circles of the Chinese Republic, was in our midst for some days in December. The importance of his public life may be seen from the fact that he was singled out, from a vast number of young Chinese similarly situated, and sent to represent China at the Paris Peace Conference, where he and his fellow envoys attracted the notice of the world by their refusal to sign their names to the treaty with the enemy. Wangcheng Ting may sound in the Western ear like any ordinary Chinese; but the name "Dr. C. T. Wang" will raise in the minds of many Westerners, particularly Americans, the picture of an Oriental gentleman of exceptional abilities.

During the chaos that followed the earthquake, many unfortuuate Chinese were taken for Koreans and slayed in the affected districts, for mysterious rumors spread among the nerve-racked people, like wildfire, that Koreans, concealing ill-will toward the Japanese, threw poison into the drinking water or made liberal use of dynamite for spreading the fires already serious enough or stabbed to death women and children. This has given rise to a diplomatic entanglement, which the Foreign Offices of Peking and Tokyo are trying to settle amicably. His alleged mission in Tokyo, it is said, was to make a first-hand investigation of the wholesale butchery of his nationals. Probably it is so; but observant people here are inclined to believe that his more important mission was to exchange views with the magnates of the Japanese Government about the really vital, long-standing matters affecting the interests of the Far East generally. Seeing that he is invested with full power to negotiate with that wily representative of the Soviet Government of Russia, Mr. Karakhan, in Peking, it is no fault of the public to try to establish some connection between his visit and the attitude he will assume toward the Russian, when the conference is resumed.

Mr. Wang's life is a mingled embodiment of sagacity and ambition, courage and tact, prevision and firmness, the very qualities which make up the fibre of all successful men of today. It was in America, where he first forced himself into public notice. There his personal weight of character easily earned him the presidency of a Chinese students' body, which, though organized by young men studying in American high schools and colleges, wielded such influence as to yield to none but that of the Chinese Minister in Washington, and which had free access to the highest official quarters in the United States.

When the first Revolution broke out in Wuchang, he quickly packed up his things and flew back to his native country. Being a Southerner by birth and a revolutionary by political conviction, he took part in the struggle and was given the portfolio of foreign minister in the military government of Hupen. When the North and South were prevailed upon to talk peace at Shanghai, he was appointed a co-worker of the worldly-wise Wuting Fang, envoy of the South.

In due course the Tartar Dynasty was overturned, in the wake of which event the existing Republic was set up. Then, in the initial government established efter the change of regime, Dr. Wang was vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, while holding the vice-Speakership of the National Assembly. But he did not remain long in the government; what made him lay aside his official robes was the clash between Yuenshin Kai and Tangshiao Yi, whom he looked up to as his elder brother or rather leader. As this clash led up to Tang's resignation, he followed suit. Nest we find him in Shanghai, that haven of revolutionary Chinese and dissatisfied ex-officials. Although he was an ex-official and dissatisfied, he manoeuvered differently and, instead of flinging abuse in the face of Yuen, sought control of the Young Men's Asscciation

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of China, in order to undermine the influence of the North. But, with Yuen's efforts to enthrone himself, he could stand it no longer, and again came forth as a staunch supporter of the cause of the South. Following the lead of Dr. Sun Yatsen and Tangshiao Yi, Wang organized in Canton what was called the Extraordinary Parliament, and he became its vice-Speaker. Politics was by no means all that engrossed his attention; on the contrary he built up an equally successful career in the commercial world. Because of the fact that he is a native of Ningpow, Shekiang, which is the home of many prominent merchants, he managed to secure their support and shone forth as an organizer of business enterprises. Today he is director of a wellknown cotton mill of Shanghai.

But what is believed to be his most dramatic episode was the part he played against Japan during the Peace Conference at Paris. There, principally he and Dr. Koo took the lead in thwarting Japan as regards the Shantung wrangle and gave her envoys various surprises both in and out of the conference hall. When, however, it became known that the Allied Supreme Council had decided in favor of Japan about the matter, an utter feeling of disappointment, mingled with anger, possessed the Chinese delegation and made them desperate, the result being their refusal to sign their nemes to the peace treaty. This measure of retaliation was mainly due to the suggestion of Dr. Wong and Dr. Koo. When China's refusal to sign became known to the world, Japan started guiltily; but the Chinese people, particularly of the South, viewed it quite differently and, in an outburst of joyous spirit, cried "bravo" to their representatives in Paris.

Here again Dr. Wang was the hero of the moment, and his return to Shanghai was celebrated in a way that would fit the triumphal return of a great conqueror. It was at this time that he decided to try his hand in business: he is too good a business man to let the chance slip away and he approached for support the clique of wealthy merchants who came from Ningpow, finding a strong point of contact in the fact that he too came from Ningpow. This accounts for his phenomenal rise in the commercial community of Shanghai.

That inscrutable thing called Luck has had a great deal to do with Dr. Wang's successful career. Yes, indeed. Take for example men like Huanghung and Sungchia-jen. These leaders of Revolution, burning with indignation at the misgovernment of the Tartars and subsequently of the wily Yuenshih-kai, and irresistible yearning for freedom from any from of thraldom, had to stake their very lives for the cause they upheld. They were political fugitives, and their crowned enemy offered a fabulous prize for their capture, dead or alive, so that their trail was oftentimes thick with myrmidons aroused by greed to resort to any inhuman means to effect their capture. When they fell into dangerous snares, they fled from place to place, disguised as bedraggled mendicants or wretched coolies; if they could make arrangements with their foreign friends to pose as being in the latter's hire, they did remarkably well. Thus foodless days and sleepless nights were their common experienee. Finally when they succeeded in stirring up an open fight against their avowed enemy they took their place in the foremost firing line like men behind the guns. That, too, ended more often than not in reverses. At Ichang, Hupeh, where the revolutionaries lost the battle, Huanghung, their leader, preferred to die on the spot than beat a retreat, and was made to leave only after the earnest entreaty of his friends.

Dr. Wang is said never to have had such a thorny life; his path was strewn with roses. As mentioned above, the first public office he held was that of Diplomatic Agent of the Military Government of Hupeh. This was a really important and exalted office which amounted to the portfolio of foreign minister in the government of any Power; but the only preparatien that he had was the diploma that Yale University granted him in recognition of his scholarship. Yale must have received and taught

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many youths from fer-away lands, to straightway ascend to such a distinguished post must have been the let of Wang and Wang only. He has every claim to be counted a prodigy of Yale.

To return from this digression, it must be mentioned that his meteoric rise in the officialdom of China was due to the fact that such men as Huanghung and Dr. Sunyatsen broke the ground and ushered him in without difficulty. If we look into his subsequent career, his life is seen to be a series of situations, where he succeeded in getting the plum without much soiling his hands. Look at the official positions that he occupied in Peking, and see how easily he came into office. When most other Chinese are trying to get posts like his, there is considerable fawning and coaxing and appealing and the use of "pull." But it seems unnecessary for him to go so far as that; or probably though he does so too, it is with such diplomacy and adroitness as to escape the notice of others. It almost appears that some Unseen Hand manipulates things behind his back and lands him in what is specially cut out for him. This you may call Luck, and Luck it may be. But does this inscrutable thing come to persons not blessed with geeat vision or foresight or imagination? Luck may be chance or that which befalls us irrespective of our will. This is, at all events, the fatalist's definition. With a man like Dr. Wang, who does discern very keenly what is desirable from the undesirable, and who is aggressive in warding off what is undesirable, the definition falls short; on the contrary, he does not hesitate to claim that everything he does is the culmination of his carefully thought-out plan, and that nothing can happen to him without his foreknowledge. And, in thinking anything out, he is not only careful, but makes use of his highly trained intuition. In short he is sagacious; he has power to see into the future with a highly analytical mind.

During his early manhood Dr. Wang formed a great attachment for Dr. Sun Yatsen, the father of the modern Chinese revolutionaries. He is said to have so looked up to Sun that Sun was considered his master, and teacher. That he hurried back from the United States to China upon the outbreak of the first Revolution and was given extraordinary responsibility for so young a man was, it is said, due to Dr. Sun Yatsen. For some years yet, he stood by his master; but the treacherous Yuen Shin-kai started to harass the latter aud his Nationalist followers at every turn. Then Wang sized up the situation and concluded that no good would ever come to him, by staying with his master and teacher. Therefore he quietly dropped out and reset his course. Now, in a country where respect and faithfulness to one's teacher are religion, such an attitude is impermissible, of course, and many ugly words have been heard behind his back.

It is said that this adage is always in the minds of Chinese politicians and officeholders: The wise will keep themselves well. To put it into plainer words: Wise men never lose sight of their own benefit. Imagine yourself to be in the Throne Room in China. The autocrat is surrounded by the unsual number of courtiers and is receiving in audience one or more officials, who lay prostrate before him, and who may be listening to his praise or anger. As his words are law and cannot be recalled "like sweat once shed," his whim is a tremendous thing, creating princes out of boors or making away with a thousand men in a few minutes' time. To incur his displeasure, therefore, is the gravest of all grave things, which no thoughtful man would ever do. Such being the case, Chinese, except those who are really courageous, do not dare to speak up to the despot, no matter how seriously his vices or blunders will affect the welfare of the nation. Then the sycophant comes along and, catering to his pleasure, makes a mess of things and sows the seeds of the downfall of the empire which his ancestor founded. But until that day of doom comes, the sycophant is the man of the day, while those who had back-bone enough to remonstrate with the spoiled monarch are likely to die like paupers, in exile. Now, this

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endless cycle of the stupid despot, the sycophant, and the just man wrongly repressed has constantly been repeated in China: the rise and fall of so many dynasties recorded in her history can all be traced to this cause.

The writer, does not wish to be understood as if willfully picking holes in the Chinese character; on the contrary, he admits that human nature dictate to any man to avoid the fate of a paupar. But the trait is strikingly manifest in the Chinese, and such degration of manhood as the abandonment of one's political principles and the betrayal of the trust of life-long friends for private gain, of comparatively little worth, are said to be more prevalent in China than in many other countries.

Reverting to Dr. Wang, inbelligent Japanese have genuine respect for all the fine qualities of this great Chinese gentleman and regard him as an exemplar of the intrinsic virtues of the people of his country. Still it must be admitted that there are many Japanese who are under the impression that he is endowed with the trait described in no small degree.

Dr. Wang is regarded in Japan as genuinely pre-American and incorrigibly anti-Japanese in sentiment. It is possible to cite many things about him to confirm this view; probably he is pro-American by reason of his education (though he was first educated in this country). He was an anti-Japanese champion in Paris, and took delight in harassing the envoys of this nation about every conceivable thing, and it was on this account that he was idolized by his compatriots. But lately a change, it is said, has come over his attitnde toward Japan. When, after the Washington Conference, the Shantung Question was at issue between Peking and Tokyo, he was one of the representatives of China and satisfactorily settled the matter, thus winning another opportunity to get into the limelight. Be that as it may, he is one of the men on whom the task of making China a better country devolves. In consequence, for the peace of the Far East, he should expunnge his prejudices about Japan and study the country from an unbiased view point.

FUJI YAMA

Passing onward o'ver many a mountain's brow,

The clouds o'erhang the Plains at Fuji's foot.

By Kageki

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EDUCATION IN JAPAN

By Dr. NAOSHIGE KONISHI
Professor in the Kyoto Imperial University

EDUCATION in Japan made great progress since the promulgation of the education law fifty years ago. The modern principle of equality in education was adopted by Japan from the beginning, when more civilized countries in Europe such as England, France, and Germany were discriminating among the social classes in education.

It was natural for a democratic country like the United States to adopt the principle of equality in its educational system. But it must have been hard for Japan, where the distinctions among the classes were very marked for many hundred years, to break down the old class consciousness in education.

In England, Germany and France, primary schools are for the children of the lower classes. In Japan and America, however, equal primary school education is compulsorily given to every child, irrespective of class, as the fundamental education of every citizen.

After the war, Germany adopted the system of eight years' primary school education, in which the first four years' period is for every child of all classes, while the latter four years are preparatory to the high schools. Accordingly, independent institutions preparatory to the high schools, hitherto existing in Germany, were abolished. Saxony, however, did not have such preparatory institutions. Saxony maintained three kinds of institutions for primary education; namely Citizens' Schools, District Schools and Philanthrophic Schools. The children of the upper classes were educated in the Citizens' Schools. But now these institutions have been amalgamated under the name of the National School, and the children of all classes stupy in the one kind ot institution.

While Japan's adoption of equal primary education is to commended, certain details are open to critism. For instance, the big classes of seventy or eighty pupils are unwise. They preclude individual attention, which is very important in true education. Education is to induce and develop the child's original capacity. Education is the child's life and its creative progress. The present state of Japanese education lacks this requirement of true education. It does not develop the capacity of clever children fully and it is rather mechanical and of the memory type of education for dull children. In neither case, does it represent true school lite, and creative progress can not be attained.

Compared with England, where thirty or thirty-five make a class, Japanese education does not afford equal opportunity for every child. Comparatively few children are getting education suited to their individualities.

In the high school education in Japan there is the difficult question of the shortness of school accommodation. The fact that less than half of the applicants for high schools are admitted is tragic and is not to be seen in other civilized countries. Prussia, which has a population of about two-thirds of that of Japan, maintains 880 high schools for boys, with nearly 300,000 students. Among these secondary schools at least 650 have direct college connection, and the graduates of these high schools can proceed to colleges or universities without entrance examination.

Even in Prussia, they can not accommodate all the applicants, but there is no such difficulty as exists in Japan. According to the size of our population, we should triple the number of high schools, and establish forty times as many colleges as exist, in order to match with Prussia.

The subsidy to the secondary schools, from the central government in Japan, amounts to only a small portion of the salaries of the teachers, while in Prussia nearly one fourth of the entire expenditure of the secondary schools for boys comes from the central government, according to the official report of 1917.

Onr girls' high schools have no direct college connection, while in Prussia there

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are ninety girls' high schools directly connected with colleges, and about one tenth of the university population are women.

According to the new Constitution of Germany, the Central Government or the State Government gives scholarships to needy students in the secondary schools. This means that the government assures the right to get a high school education to any one who wishes to receive it, irrespective of financial ability. The new regulation, however, is being applied only to a small portion of the people, owing to the great financial difficulties in Germany at present.

In England the free tuition system in high schools was started in 1907, Poor students, with the limit of one fourth of the total number of students, are exempted from tuition fees. This system is now is actual operation in England, and one fourth of the total number of students are receiving this privilege. Recently, a movement has been started to extend this system to all students.

Education in America is highly developed, and well organized. Any one is admitted without entrance examination into the high schools. They charge no tuition fee, and moreover students receive school supplies and sometimes are given the text-books. Negroes in America enjoy the same privileges in high school education. High school education is now more wide spread among Negroes, in America, than it is in Japan, When we compare the Japanese high schools with some of the Negroes, high schools at Washington, we can not but be disappointed at the present condition of Japanese high school education.

In our high schools only a small number of the capable boys are admitted. The opportunity for a high school education is now utterly denied to the boys and girls of the lower classes. In college education much the same condition exists. Because of the difficulty of entrance to the high schools, the upper class pupils in the primary schools, use much of their time and energy in preparation for the entrance examination to the high schools. In turn the upper class students in the high schools are compelled to work in the same way for the entrance examination to colleges. Thus Japanese students are always menaced by examinations. So there is little life in Japanese education. It lacks creative progress on the part of the students.

Our immediate problem is, therefore, to increase the number of secondary schools and colleges. If we want to impart culture to our young people as in present Germany, we must increase the number of higher educational institutions. Although the number of applicants may increase as the uumber of schools increases, we can mitigate the present condition and raise the level of culture in general.

Recently, social education and adult education have been started by certain newspapers and individuals as well as by various organizations. This is a very encouraging phenomenon. But this movement is still in its infancy and is far from satisfactory. In Denmark systematic adult education for farmers was started by certain public-spirited men sixty or seventy years ago. In this way men spend five or six months of the winter in dormitories and study during that period, while women spend three months in summer in the same way.

It is said that about one third of the population, between eighteen and thirty years of age, has been educated by this system in Denmark.

In England the first experiment in adult education was made by the churches in the nineteenth century. Adult education among the proletariat was started by Robert Owen and his followers. In 1855, the first "Workers' University" was established by the efforts of such men as William Morris. The government has given a considerable annual subsidy to this institution. Later various educational institutions for adults appeared in England, such as the Ruskin University, the Labourers' University, and the Women Worker's University which was established by the progressive element of the Ruskin University. The Labourers' Educational League, which was established in 1903, has been ren-

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dering splendid services along this line.

The limit in the number of students is thirty-two in each department. The workers go to school once, for two hours, every week during three years. Beside this three years' course there is another course which is completed in one year.

After the war, Germany started social education after the pattern of Britain and Denmark. A class in this system consists of about thirty persons. The education in these institutions is thoroughgoing. In Berlin about two hundred classes exist at present. About thirty or fourty per cent of those who attend these classes are labourers, and women represent about fourty per cent of the attendance.

At present, education is not confined to children and young men. Education to-day is extended to adults as well as to the old. In this respect Japan is very backward. Prof. Natolp has adopted theories of adult education in his system of pedagogy. Mr. Mansbridge recently stated that in international conference on adult education is going to be held in Sweden. It is to be hoped that such adult education will spread in Japan as soon as possible.

Supplementary education in Japan is fine and well organized from the viewpoint of law. Bnt as the term of compulsory education in Japan is six years the standard of supplementary education is low. In Germany the term of compulsory education has been eight years for many years, and its supplementary education also has been compulsory. In the new constitution of Germany the four years' course of supplementary education has been made compulsory.

In Japan the government's subsidy to supplementary education is very small compared witn that of the German government. In Germany, it is said that seventy per cent of the entire expenditure needed for this purpose comes from the central government. There are about 4,300 schools of supplementary education in Germany. About one third of them are maintained by the central government, while the other two thirds have the joint support of the central government and the local self-governing body.

In England Mr. Fisher advocated that the term of compulsory elementary education should be nine years, and that the supplementary education of four years also should be compulsory. This plan has not yet actually been carried out but it may be in the very near future.

The reconstruction of the normal schools is being advocated in Japan. Their present condition is anything but commendable. In Germany the standard of normal schools was much raised by the new constitution, and a resolution was recently passed by the educational conference of all Germany that the education of elementary school teachers must be raised to the university standard.

While in Japan the students in every grade are very busy in preparation for entrance examinations to schools of higher grade, in Germany great emphasis is placed on the development of the co-operative spirit in young men. In present Germany physical education is much more emphasized than in Japan.

Japanese are more enthusiastic for education than the peoples of other civilized countries, but their educational institutions are deplorably lacking.

I read in the educational supplement of the London Times, issued year before last, that the education of Japan is uniform when compared with that of England, bnt that England is superior to Japan in point of the individualization of education, and educational creativeness and vigour. I think this argument is just. Especially is it regrettable that the development of personality is much hampered by the difficulty of entrance examinations, caused by the paucity of school accommodation in Japan.

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THE IMPERIAL HOUSE AND SOCIAL WORK

By K. TOGO

READERS of Japanese history find there has all along been close relation between the Imperial House and social work. The Imperial House was the pioneer in social work in this country, as is made evident in the chapters on social work in the history of Japanese civil administration by the late Dr. Inouye of the Home Department.

There were many instances of social work by the Imperial House in early days. Prince Shōtoku established four institutions for this work, the Seyaku-in (a charity dispensary), the Ryōbyō-in (a charity hospital), the Hiden-in (a poor house), and the Kyōden-in (a reformatory). Empress Kōmyō also is said to have established and supported the Seyaku-in and the Hiden-in.

Such institutions were not supported to draw the people's hearts to the Imperial House, but from pure benevolence. Such work also, to some extent, was caused by the influence of Buddhism. This article will deal chiefly with the relations between the Imperial House and social work, since the Meiji Restoration.

Complete records relating to Imperial social work are diffieult of access and what I relate in this article is mainly from memory.

The subject may be divided into three classes. The first is where the Imperial House established institutions; the second, where the Imperial House encouraged existing institutions, and the third, where the Imperial House donated from the Privy Purse toward relief funds when unexpected calamities occurred.

The many instance of work founded by the Imperial House can be divided into two kinds:

(1) When Imperial donations were made on occassions of mourning or celebration, and (2) when donations were made at ordinary times.

Among the former are the donation of ¥400,000 on the occasion of the mourning for the Empress-Dowager Eishō in the thirtieth year of Meiji to the poor relief fund, the donation of ¥1,000,000 on the occasion of the mourning, for the Emperor Meiji in the first year of Taishō; that of ¥600,000 on the occasion of the demise of the Empress-Dowager Shōken in the third year of Taishō; and ¥1,000,000 donated on the accession to the throne of the present Emperor in the fourth year of Taishō to the poor relief fund.

With these donations relief funds were formed in every prefecture. Various kinds of social work were started in the prefectures with these funds. The people were filled with gratitude at this gracious benevolence and have contributed their efforts to add to the funds.

In the forty-fourth year of Meiji, the Emperor Meiji gave from the Privy Purse ¥1,500,000 to found a charity institution for the sick poor. With this donation the famous Saiseikai (charity hospital) was established.

There are numerous instances where the Imperial House has encouraged existing institutions by donations or other special favour.

There has been: encouragement by Imperial visits, or by sending Imperial representatives to institutions of social work; encouragement of social workers by granting Imperial audience; and Imperial donations.

There is a leper-house, called the Fukusei-in, founded by a French missionary in 1887, A.D. in Shizuoka Prefecture. The Emperor sent his chamberlains to this institution twice. In a suburb of Tōkyō there is the Takinogawa-gaku-en devoted to the education of feeble-minded boys and girls, established by Mr. Ishii in the twenty-fourth year of Meiji. When this institution was burnt down in 1920, A.D. and Mr. Ishii was greatly discouraged, Her Majesty the Empress sent a gracious message.

Her Majesty favours the Japan Red

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Cross and the Ladies' Patriotic League by attendance in person at their annual general meetings. Her Majesty also visits the Tōkyō Jikeikai Hospital and the Red Cross Hospital. Recently she visited the Izumibashi Charity Hospital.

When the Emperor was Crown Prince, and visited various parts of Japan, he favoured institutions of social work by sending his chamberlains to visit them. The Prince Regent, during his tour through Europe, offered donations to various charity hospitals of Japan.

When the Emperor Meiji visited the north-eastern districts he granted audience to social workers in those districts. When he visited Niigata prefecture and heard there were numerous blind persons in those districts, he donated funds from the Privy Purse for the relief of the blind. Of late years, the Imperial House has invited leading social workers to the aunual Imperial cherry and chrysanthemum garden parties.

The instances where the Imperial House has given donations are too numerous to mention. In the tenth year of Taishō the number of institutions favoured by Imperial donations was 270, and in 1922 it was over 280.

Among the chief organizations favoured by such donations are tne Japan Red Cross Society, the Ladies' Patriotic League, the Tōkyō Jikeikai Hospital, the Fukudenkai, the Okayama Orphanage, the Salvation Army, the Tōkyō Poorhouse, the Kyōtō Dispensary, the Akita Kannon-kō, the Katei-gakkō Reformatory, the Dōaisha, the Kumamoto Kaishun Hospital, the Osaka Bon-ai-fushokukai, the Kōbe Hō-on-gikai, the Fujin Kyōritsu Ikujikai Orphanage, etc.

When the Kyōto Association of Dispensaries was on the verge of disorganization, due to the business depression. about 1907, A.D., the Empress donated money to the fund of the association and saved it.

There are numerous instances of Imperial donations to relief funds for sufferers from calamities. The late Emperor Meiji made economies in bad years in order to donate to relief funds. In the case of the great earthquake in Mino, the tidal waves in the north-east, the bad harvests in the north-east, and the great earthquake in Kagoshima, the Emperor gave from the Prlvy Purse considerable sums, and sent his chamberlains to the suffering districts. When the Nikolaievk massacre occurred the Emperor expressed his gracious sympathy with the families of the survivors.

Organizations that have Imperial princes or princesses as presidents as are follow :—

H.I.H. Prince Kan-in.....Japan Red Cross Society
H.I.H. Princess Kan-in...Ladies' Patriotic League
H.I.H. Prince Fushimi..... Saiseikai Association
H.I.H. Princess Fushimi..Fukudenkai Association
H.I.H. Princess Arisugawa..... (lately decreased) Tōkyō Jikeikai Hospital
H.I.H. Princess Arisugawa..... (lately decreased) Fujin-kyōritsu-ikuji-kai
H.I.H. Prince Fushimi.....Society of Supporters of Imperial Military Men.

There are also numerous minor associations that receive favours from the Imperial Family.

The progress of social work in the early years of Meiji was very slow as there was small need for it owing to the spirit of mutual aid among the people and the complete family system which was prevailing then. In recent years, however, there elements have somewhat lost their strength and the need for social work has greatly increased. But this need is small compared with other countries. For this reason social work in Japan has not made much progress up to the present.

There is special relation between the Imperial House and social work. The relations, between the Imperial House and the people are those of parents and children. The relations among the people are those of brothers and sisters. To-day, the fundamental thought of social work is said to be social solidarity. Japan can, historically, be said to be a country of social solidarity. This has been the basis of the relations between the Imperial House and the people and of the Imperial House to social work. The Emperor's love of the people, therefore, of that of a parent for his children. From this feeling the Imperial House supports or establishes various institutions for social work.

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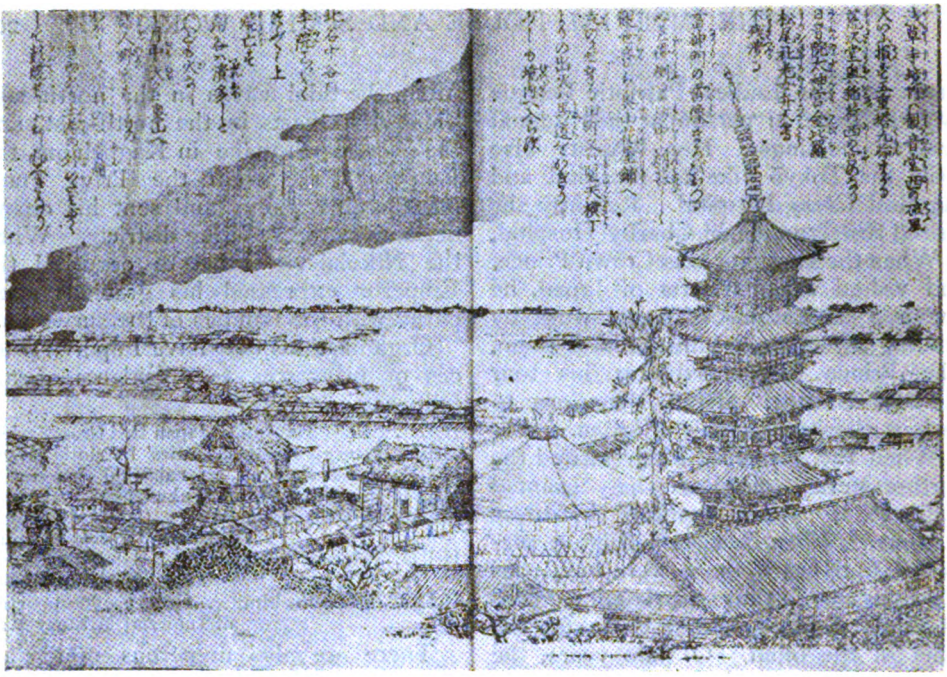

Asakusa Park at the Time of the Ansei Earthquake. (Reproduced from an old color print)

EARTHQUAKE EPISODES

"BANZAI!"

WITH the first shock on September 1, the Hakozaki Petroleum tank at Yokosuka exploded with a terrible report, and great quantities of crude petroleum flowed into the sea, soon covering it with fire.

The Haruna, a battle cruiser, was then at anchor, for repairs, in the port. Soon the flaming petroleum began to threaten the ship, but as her fires were banked, she could not steam away. At last the paint on the sides of the ship took fire. The captain and crew were ready for the worst. They were determined to perish with the ship.

Then suddenly, a steamlaunch from the Kongo came to the rescue. With lightning speed, the crew on the launch cut her hawser and began to draw the Haruna away. Thus she was rescued from the sea of fire.

The crew on board, who had been ready to die, shouted "Banzai!"

BRAVERY OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

In the house of Captain Mori, who lives in Yokosuka, a lintel began to fall with the great shock. The captain seized and held the lintel with both hands. His wife and children ran out of the house under this lintel.

They waited outside for the captain to come out, but he did not appear. The wife ran back, and finding the captain still standing with both arms holding up the lintel, cried out, "Husband! Husband! Come out quickly!" There was no reply, so the wife came nearer and found that her husband was dead, His blood-vessels had ruptured when he put forth all his strength to hold up the lintel. He died for his family.

MISFORTUNE OF A VISCOUNT'S FAMILY.

The following is the narrative of Mr. Takasato Kyogoku, brother of Viscount Takayoshi Kyogoku.

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I hold a post in the Tokyo branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank at Marunouchi, and when the earthquake came I was in the bank. As the tram cars had stopded I walked all the way to my house in Honjo, and reached there at about half past one o'clock.

My house stands on the premises of Viscount Takayoshi Kyogoku, my eldest brother. My brother's family consisted of his wife, our old mother, his eldest daughter (aged 17), his eldest son (aged 16), his second daughter (aged 14), his third daughter (aged 12), his second son (aged 10) and his third son (aged 7), as well as three stewards and four maid-servants. My family consisted of my wife, eldest son (aged 14), second son (aged 4), third son (aged 2) and two maid-servants.

When I reached my house the fire had already come very near. So we told our two maid-servants to carry our two younger sons on their backs, and my wife leading our eldest son by the hand we all ran away with my brother's family, leaving all our goods on the premises.

The old military clothing department ground (Hifukusho) seemed to be the safest place in that neighbourhood. So we took refuge there. Leaving my family there, however, I returned to my house, and wrapped up some valuable things in a cloth. Again I started for the ground, carrying them on my back.

When I neared the ground a terrible whirl-wind arose and I was carried up high into the air. After a while I found myself thrown into some mud crowded with people. That was the centre of the ground. When I looked up something struck me severely on the head. It was an iron-plate that had been lifted up and came down with terrible force. I felt very hot and looking up again I found that the ground was wrapped in flames. The flames came from different directions as the wind changed. We fled hither and thither on all fours to escape the flames.

Meanwhile, the goods on the ground took fire, and the only safe place seemed to be the Yasuda mansion adjoining

The Ba-nyu Railway Bridge after the Earthquake

the ground. I fought for three hours with the flames, wiping the blood from my injured head all the while. At last I was so exhausted that I fell down senseless.

After about half an hour I regained my senses and found the flames had somewhat decreased. I ran to the Yasuda mansion. People said there was an ice storehouse adjoining the mansion. So I went to the storehouse with other people, and when I put a piece of ice into my mouth I felt that I was still living.

At dawn I went into the grouud again and looked for my wife and children, but the place was full of corpses and all my efforts were vain. Then I went to the site of our residences, and found Takamitsu, eldest son of my brother, standing alone. We clasped hands and wept together in spite of ourselves. He was also one of those who were carried up into the air and thrown down into the mud. I searched for days and nights for my family and my brother's family, even into adjoining prefectures, but all in vain. I think they were all burnt to death at the military clothing department ground. The only ones saved among our families were I and my

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hrother's eldest son and eldest daughter who were at school when the earthquake came.

Takamitsu said "I wished I were dead with my parents brothers and sisters." I have the same feeling.

HEROIC DEATH.

There can be none who faced death so bravely as Miss Kuyper, principal of the Ferris Girls' High School in Yokohama.

When the school collapsed at the first shock she lay beneath the building, with only her head out. The teachers and pupils endeavoured to save her, but it was impossible. Then fire broke out. She cried out to the teachers and students—"I am going to heaven—it is god's will!", and she urged them to escape without minding her. When they ceased their efforts as rescue was impossible, Miss Kuyper cried loudly "Fare-well! Fare-well!"—and she perished.

Children's Library at the Barracks

FAITHFUL PRINCIPALS.

Mr. Choji Yamamoto, principal of the Aioi Primary School in Honjo ward, died at the old military clothing department ground. His corpse was found with the Imperial portrait firmly embraced in his arms. By his side several corpses of the teachers and pupils of his school were found. He was a fencing master. So he might have been able to save his life if he had had nothing cumbersome about him. He sacrificed his life in his endeavour to save the Imperial portrait, which he regarded as "the spirit of the school," and his pupils.

Mr. Seisuke Maizawa, principal of the Futaba Primary School in Honjo ward, also sacrificed his life for his school.

When the school buildings were wrapped in flames, he carried out the Imperial portait and the important documents of the school, and took refuge at the old military clothing department ground. He returned to the school to witness its destruction and perished with it.

DEATH OF A PRINCESS.

Princess Sakiko Yamashina was expecting the birth of a child. On the morning of Sept. 1, she saw her husband, the Prince, to the door, when he went to his office in the Yokosuka Aviation Corps.

At 10 a.m. Dr. Azuma, the Chiefphysician of the Princes family visited her. When the doctor had just finished his examination of the Princess, the earthquake came, and the ridge-pole of the house fell crushing her to death immediately.

Prince Takehiko, her husband, sorrowing over her death, said.

"It grieves me that so many of the Imperial subjects were killed in the catastrophe. I, too, lost my wife. However, the thought that she shared the destiny of numberless subjects, conforts me very much. This must confort her spirit, too, I am sure."

KINDNESS OF A KOREAN.

There was an old woman (aged 62) living in Midoricho, Honjo. On her way to the old military clothing depart-

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ment ground, she fell down from exhaustion. A Korean, passing by, assisted her to get up, and led her to a safe place.

This Korean, after he had protected the old woman for several days, escorted her to a relative's house in Shiba, and left without telling his name. Her relatives are very grateful for his kindness to this old woman.

A MERCHANT'S DESPERATION.

On the site of a wine shop in Kanda ward, which was entireiy swept by the fire which broke out with the first chock, the corpses of a girl (aged 20) and a boy (aged 13) were found, on the morning of Sept. 2.

On the advice of the poliee, the father of the girl and boy cremated the bodies on the site of his shop.

He was drinking the wine, which was left, in desperation, while the corpses of his children were burning. He said to the people who gathered around, "How can I bear to see my children burning without getting intoxicated?"—and he wept like a woman.

SELF-SACRIFICE OF A POLICEMAN.

There was a famous slum-quarter in Tomikawacho, Fukagawa. Yohachi Onozuka, a policeman who lived in this quarter, had been famous for his kind-ness to the people of the slum. He helped the poor people in the doss-houses as if he were their father. The people were so attached to this policeman that they called him "Daddy of Tomikawa-cho." Since the great catastrophe, however, nothing was heard about him and the people feared for his safety. Meanwhile a contractor, who lived in that quarter and had a narrow escope from the fire, came to the Metropolitan Police Bureau and said that Onozuka died amidst the flames working hard for the relief of the refugees until the last.

A FAITHFUL MAIDSERVANT.

The English proprietor of a boiler works in Yokohama for twenty years, escaped to Kyoto with his family when his residence and works were burnt in the recent cotastrophe. His household includes his wife, his daughter, a Japanese maid-servant and himself.

When they reached Kyoto it was noticed that the maidservant had brought a package in a cloth wrapper from Yokohama. They thought that she had brought her own clothes. When, however, she unfolded the package her master was surprised to find all of his most valuable things in it.

He was greatly moved by the faithfulness of the Japanese girl and informed his friends in England of it. He is raising a relief fund for the sufferers.

AN HONEST MAN.

A Mr. Také, of the Rengo News Agency, took refuge in Hibiya Park when his office was threatened by the

When the American Tent-Hospital was Being Turned Over to the Japanese

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fire. Fortunately, however, his office escaped the fire. When he was going back to the office he found a package in a cloth wrapper in front of the Tokyo Munincipal Office. When he opened it he found 600 *yen* in cash and bonds and cheques amounting to ¥15,000 in all. Tho package belonged to a Mr. Yamamoto, a dealer in marine products in Kyobashi. So he hurried to the Metropolitan Police Bureau to deliver the lost articles. However, the building of the bureau was on fire and the police would not receive it.

Therefore Mr. Také went to Kyobashi but all the buildings in that neighbourhood were already burnt. Hearing that the people in that neighbourhood had taken refuge in the grounds in front of the Imperial Palace, he hurriedly went there. For about two and a half hours he looked for the loser among the crowd crying out all the while, "Mr. Jimbei Yamamoto of Kita-kon-ya-cho, Kyobashi!" But there was no reply. Then he decided to go to Uyeno Park. When he cried out the name at last there was a reply and a man came out of the crowd saying, "I am Jimbei Yamamoto of Kita-kon-ya-cho."

Mr. Také after ascertaining that he was the man he was looking for, gave him the package.

"I thought that the money would never come back to me, and I gave it up for lost. I heartily thank you," Yamamoto said, with tears in his eyes. He offered a reward to Takê but the latter would not accept it. At last Takê was persuaded to receive ¥50, which was only part of Yamamoto's offer.

Takê's conduct must be the more highly appreciated as it was during such a time of confusion when the appropriation of other's property is not easily dedected.

PRIESTS TO THE RESCUE.

In Yokohama the people who were burnt to death were so numerous that the authorities did not know how to deal with the corpses. Even the labourers who were employed for that purpose hesitated. A party of priests who came from the Sojiji Temple, Tsurumi to Yokohama for rescue work, energetically went to work clearing away the corpscs after which they prayed to Buddha for the souls of the victims. Moved by this devout conduct the labourers and others went to work with a will.

A JUDGE'S BRAVERY.

It is said that in the Yokohama Courthouse about forty persons, including the judges and procurators, were crushed to death as the building collapsed in the first shock. Judge Miura of the Court was thought also to have been crushed to death. On the fourth day from after the catastrophe, however, he returned to his residence in his judge's gown, which was so ragged that he seemed to be wrapped in bandages. His family doubted whether it was a ghost. He had narrowly escaped from the jaws of death.

When the earthquake came Mr. Miura was just entering the room of the chief judge. In an instant he found himself caught between some timbers. He thought that he could not escape. When he looked up, however, he found a chink in the roof through which sunshine came into the room. New courage came to him, and with effort he reached the attic. Looking down he saw the chief judge struggling to escape. So he came down again and helped him to escape. In doing this Judge Miura was wounded in various parts of his body.

After this he was taken to a ship in Yokohama harbonr, and stayed there for three days.

A MIRACLE.

The Ryounkaku was a famous tower in Asakusa Park, Tokyo, commonly known as the Junikai or Twelve Story Tower. When the great earthquake came there were three men, strangers to each other, on the top, of this tower,

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looking down upon the great city of Tokyo. By the shock the tower was broken off in the middle. When the upper part fell down the three men, fell with it. When they came to themselves they found that they had been thrown into a swimming tank bath. They had escaped death by a miracle, without even a scratch.

The three exchanged names and addresses and congratulated themselves on their happy escape. After swearing to be brothers for ever, it is said, they parted.

THANKS TO A BOX.

There is a labourer who was saved at the old military clothing department ground in Honjo, where about 33,000 people were burned in a mass. When he fell flat to escape the flames that came with the whirlwind, his hand touched a small box. He snatched up this box, and putting his head into it passed several hours. When it became quite he felt something piled up on his body. Taking courage he rose up and found it was the corpse of a man burnt to death.

He left the ground praying to Buddha for the dead around him. Had it not been for the little box he would have been one of them.

Spring Travellers

In the grey of Dawn, Hamana Bridge

Is hid from view, and lo! the shades of

Spring travellers, borne on the cloud of mists,

Move to and for betwixt the far-off shores.

By Iyenaga

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JAPANESE NUMBERS

THE USE OF NUMERICAL CAT EGORIES

[BY CLEMRNT].

Part 2.

TEENS.

AS I have already given instances of "eleven" and "twelve," I may only add that I have seen the name Juichiro, but was not sure that it meant "eleventh son"; and I may remind you that you will often run across Juichimen K(w)annon, or the Eleven Faced K(w)annon. Thirteen, which is so unlucky in the West, has a good reputation in Japan. I know of a person whose name is Tosan-(n)-ka which means literally "Thirteenth Day" and probably indicates the day of his birth. *Jusanya* (Thirteenth night) was a special time for moon-viewing, particularly in the ninth month (o.c.). *Jusanko* (thirteen pieces) is the equivalent to our "baker's dozen." But the most interesting use of this number is in *jusanri* (thirteenth ri), another colloquial name for the sweet potato. This time it is a punning statement of the fact that the sweet potato is better than the chestnut; kuri yori, or plus yori equal jusanri. *Jugoya* (Fifteenth Night) was also a special time for moon viewing under the old calendar, because the moon was then full; and the moon of the fifteenth night of the eight month (o.c.) was an unusually favourable time for viewing what we call the "autumn moon," or "harvest moon." *Izayoi* means the "sixteenth night." Sixteen, expressed by *ni-hachi* (two eight), is "sweet" also in Japan, where the sweetness, if natural, may be preserved, and, if not natural, may be produced by the use of a cosmetic, called *ni-hachi-sui*. But as the antidote to this, let me inform you, that, according to a Japanese proverb, even the devil (is pretty) at 18 (*oni mo juhachi*).

TWENTY.

In Japanese, twenty is represented not only by *niju* (with euphonic changes as in *ju*), but also by *hatsu* or *hata*. *Hatsukakai* is the name of an association meeting on the twentieth day of a month. *Hatachi* means "twenty years old." And I have heard of a man named Hatayo, which is written with the ideographs for *nijissei*, which, with *ki*(age) added, would make "twentieth century." He ought to be up to date! In Ushigome there is a section called Nijikki Cho, of which *nijikki* means "twenty horsemen" and evidently points back to Tokngawa feudal days when twenty horsemen of a daimyo (lord), or of some high official, lived in that part. I have found a man whose given name is Nijuichi, who was perhaps born in Meiji 21 (1888). I have not yet found twenty-three in any special connection, either good or bad. Twenty-four appears in the half monthly "periods" of the year and in the celebrated Chinese paragons. Twenty-six is found in *nijurokuya machi* (twenty sixth night waiting) or sitting up to see the moon rise on that night of the 7th moon (o.c.), because it was supposed to be efficacious for longevity, instead of lunacy! The history of Christian mission work in Japan gives us *Nijuroku Junkyosha*, or the Twenty-six Martyrs (Roman Catholic), who were crucified at Nagasaki in the Sixteenth Century (1597). And the Tokyo newspaper known as *Niroku Shimbun* was so named because it was started in Meiji 26 (1893).

THIRTY.

Thirty is represented by *sanju* and *miso* (as in *misoka* for 30th day, or last day of a month). The Japanese poem of 31 syllables is sometimes called *miso-hitomon(n)ji* (thirty-one letters). *Sanjunenshiki* (30th year pattern) is the name of a rifle patented in Meiji 30 (1897). *Sanjusan-jo* refers to the Thirty Three Temples to K(w)annon, while *Sanjusangen-do* refers to the big temple of

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K(w)annon in Kyoto, the one said to contain 33,333 images of the Goddess of Mercy. There is a saying that "among the thirty-six (military) plans there is nothing like running away" (*Sanjurokkei niguru ni shikazu*, which is the same as

"He who fights and runs away"
"May live to fight another day."

This number yeilds also *Sanjurokkasen* (thirty-six famous Poets and Poetes es).

FORTY.

In the fourth decade of numbers we find the famous Forty-seven Ronin; the Forty-eight Grips, or "Hands" (*Shijuhatte*) in wresting, consisting of "twelve thrusts, twelve, grasps, twelve twists, and twelve under-grips, each having a distinctive name"; and *Shijuku-nichi* (49th Day), which, as seven sevens, is an especially important day for Buddhist masses for the dead. The forty-second year of a man's (or woman's) life is considered a critical year. I have heard that a child born in the father's forty-third year is supposed to be possessed of a devil. When such a child is about one mouth old, it is exposed for about three hours in some sacred place. Some friend of the family goes to get it, and bringing it to the parents says: "This is a child whom I have found and whom you would better take and bring up." Thus the devil is fooled!

FIFTY.

Fifty is sometimes quite evident, as in the case of the *Goju-on* (Fifty Sounds) of the Japanese syllabary. But it is also hidden under I-so, as in Iso-o, a common given name, and still further camouflaged under Igarashi, a not uncommon family name. It is said that the former may be given to a child born on the fiftieth day or year of some memorial event. *Gojippo, hyappo* (Fifty steps, hundred steps) corresponds to our "six of one and half a dozen of another." I have seen a given name written 5, 5 *ro*, which looks like 55, but may he read Gogoro or Itsugoro and for which the reason is not evident at first sight. I have also seen *Gojiugoro*, probably pronounced Isogoro. There is a proverb, *Jinsei wazuka gojunen*, or "Man's life is but fifty years." The "Fifty-three stations between Tokyo and Kyoto were well known in the old days.

SIXTY.

Sixty is a very important number because it marks the end of a cycle of years; and sixty-one is more important because it marks the beginning of a new cycle. A prominent lawyer of Tokyo is said to have been named Rokuichiro because he was born when his father was 61 years of age. Sixty-four is a good number because it is eight eights. And yet it is sometimes a number of evil omen, as Hearn found when he was drawing lots at a Jizo Shrine ("Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan").

SEVENTY.

"Three score years and ten" do not play an important part in Japanese numeralogy; there is a proverb to the effect that such an age has rarely been attained by man since ancient times (*jinsei shichiju korai mare nari*). Seventy two appears in the *shichijuni-ko*, or 72 periods, into which the year is divided in the old (lunar) calender. Seventy-five is found in the proverb, *Hito no uwasa mo shichijugo-nichi* (Even man's gossip (only) 75 days).

EIGHTY.

The eighth decade of numbers furnishes some good illustrations. Yasoshima (Eighty Islands) is common. *Hachiju no tenarai* ("Learning to write at eighty") teaches that it is "never too late to learn"; but *hachiju no mitsugo* ("Eighty's child of three") points to "second childhood." Yasoroku (86) is a man's given name; and Yasohachiro (88) is another such name. *Hachiju-hachi-ya* (Eighty-eighth nicht), reckoned from the first day of Spring and falling this year (1923) on May 3rd, is an important date (o.s.) for famers, because frost is supposed to be over and work may begin. *Beiju* (age of 88) is derived from the ideograph for rice (*bei*), which may be analysed into three ideographs

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(eight, ten, eight) hachiju-hachi (88).

NINETY.

From the ninth decade, I shall present only one number, which might be taken to mean that Sankey had impressed his famous hymn upon the Japanese language. There is a Tokyo lawyer whose given name is written with the numerals for ninety-nine (*kujuku*). In the Awa Peninsula, there are "ninety-nine valeys," visible from a certain point on Kano-zan; and the whole coast from Choshi southwards is called the "99 *ri* beach." Tsuzura-ori, which means a winding, or meandering, is written with the characters for kujuku-ri (99 bends). *Tsukumo-gami* (99 hairs) is not inappropriate for "dishevelled hair." And near the Azabu post-office (in Tokyo) is a store named "The Ninety and Nine Shoe Shop," which is kept by an Episcopalian Christian named "Lazarus M. Sone."

HUNDREDS.

We have now reached one hundred, represented by *hyaku* (with the usual euphonic changes in composition), *momo* and *o*. I need not dwell on *hyakuten*, or *manten* (full mark), which, I assume, is the regular mark desired by all pupils. I may, however, state, that, if any student finds he hasn't enough to do, he might try a Kanda institution that advertises itself as a school of "one hundred branches" (*hyakkwa*). Or he might base his education on some (*en*) cyclopedia (*hyakkwa-zensho*). The Japanese Language School includes in its course of study Fukuzawa's "Hundred Talks." (Fukuzawa *Hyakuwa*). Then there is the collection of poems called *Hyakunin-isshu*, literally, "A Hundred Persons, One Poem (each), or "A Hundred Persons, by a Hundred Poets." The character *yado* (*shiku*) pictures a hundred men under a roof. When you are interested in shopping, you might patronise the Hakuhin Bazaar at Shimbashi, as it advertises "one hundred articles" (*hyakka*). I think that you already know that Japanese word for farmer (*hyakusho*) means a "hundred names." *Hyakka-(y)en* is a "Garfien of a Hundred Flowers." *Hyakkoku* (one hundred cereals) is only a round number for "all cereals." The "Hundred Views of Fuji" (*Fuji Hyakkei*) by Hokusai are well known. *Hyakudo-mairi* is going a hundred times to visit a shrine or temple; and *hyakudo-ishi* is a stone that marks one hundred trips. The whooping-cough in Japanese is the "hundred day cough" (*hyakunichi-seki*). And for all ills there is a general panacea, which, as a loyal citizen of "dry" America, I cannot recommend; *Saké wa hyakuyaku no cho*, or "*Saké*" (is) chief of a hundred medicines." There is also a *hyappon-zuke* (hundred pieces of pickles), consisting of one hundred radishes (daikon), dried and seasoned in a mixture of bran, yeast and salt. This might be classed with that sweet plant (mentioned above), whose fragrance carries ten miles!

And speaking of flowers, I should like to call your attention to the fact that the Chinese characters for *yuri* (lily) mean a "hundred-fold root." "Hundred" appears in names as follows *Momo-ko* (given name of the wife of the late General Kuroki); Momose, the family name of a Tokyo doctor whose given name is Kazu-ichi (One-one).

When we go up to the other hundreds, we are specially interested in 500, 700 and 800. The students of Buddhism are, of course, familiar with Go-hyaku Rakan, of Five Hundred Disciples of Shaka. That number also appears in a girl's name (Io-ko); and in Io-i (Five Hundred Wells), name of a business establishment in Osaka. Seven hundred is found in Nao-maru, the name of both a person and a shop. Eight hundred is used for a girl's name (Yao-ko); but it is most common in *yao-ya* (Greengrocer). We may also note here that *hya-ku-roku* (106) has been found as a man's given name; and that *hyaku-hachi* (108) is a figurative ezprassion for the "wordly passions" Moreover, "all diseases" are included in *shi-hyaku-shi-byo* (404); but, according to a proverb, the disease of lending (*kashi-no byo*) is worse than all those: "the sick man sleeps when the creditor cannot"!

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THOUSANDS.

Thousand (*sen* or *chi*) gives many examples, of which here are a few. *Chi* and *yachiyo* (in which *yo* literally means "ages") are found, not only in the national anthem, but also as girls' names. *Chitose* (thousand years) is another name of good omen; and *chidori* (plover) means "thousand birds." The Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence River have their counterpart in Chishima (the Kuriles). *Chibiki* ("thousand pulls") is used for anything heavy or stout, like a rock or a rope; and the strong "pull" of the devil is shown in the proverbial phrase, *Oni senbiki.* "Ill news flies fast" in expressed in Japanese by *akuji senri* (A bad deed a thousand miles). Thousand is sometimes doubled for emphasis (*chiji*). The name Michinosuke includes "three thousand" (*michi*). The "thousand-handed K(w)annon," is a emphemism for "lice!"

TEN THOUSAND(S).

Ten thousand (*yorozu, man, ban*), is also very rich for our purpose. I have had for a pupils a Mr. Yorozu. Then there is the Tokyo newspaper called *Yorozu Choho;* and the department of miscellaneous advertisements in a newspaper is often called *yorozu-annai* (guide). A shop-lifter is not inaptly called *mambiki* ("ten thousand pulls"); and fountain pen is supposed to be good for 10,000 years (*mannen-hitsu*). *Banjo* in Japanese has no connection with a musical iustrument; it means literally "ten thousand chariots" and refers to the Emperor. The cry *banzai* means "ten thousand years"; the character are also pronounced *manzai.* There are lots of words (like *banji, bammin, bammotsu, bankoku*), in which *ban* means all; and it is also doubled (*bamban*) for emphasis. By an interesting coincidence, *ban* equals the Greak pan, sa that "pantheism" becomse *banyu-shin-ron* (*kyo*) or "all-is-god-theory (teaching)." *Man-riki* ("ten thousand powers") is a suitable name for a "pulley," or "capstan," or "vice." Mansei-bashi (Tokyo) is "ten thousand worlds bridge"; and *man-no-ko* is a plaster with "ten thousand virtues.' Bantaro has been found as a boy's name; and Count Madenokogi writes that nams with the ideographs for "ten thousand ri," which, in Chinese, as *manri nochojo,* is the name of the Great Wall. *Yaoyorozu* (eight hundred myriads), or eight million, is the indefinite number of deities in the Shinto pantheon. Please note that "ten thousand" is a unit in Japanese numeralogy.

The most interesting numerical name that I have ever run across is that of a student in the First Higher School some ten years ago. It is Manchi-o (Ten thousand, one thousand one hundred). Of course, if we add those numbers together, we get 11,100; but we should not treat them in that way. They should be taken separately, merely as "round numbers," numbers of good omen, as the young man told me, when I asked him the reason for such a "queer" name.

These figures are reversed in the name Tsumoru, meaning "Increase."

The largest number which I have so far found in a name is *ju-man-oku-do,* which contains ten-ten thousand-hundred millions, but must not be calculated mathematically. It refers to an eternal heaven in Buddhist theology; and it is certainly far enough away!

MISCELLANY.

There remains some odds and ends fo miscellaneous items to be taken up. In the first place, we should note that, just as in the West, we use the letters of the alphabet, so here the Japanese use their syllabary of *i, ro, ha,* etc. up to the limit of their number (48), to indicate the divisions or sub-divisions of a subject. In the same way, they sometimes use the ten celestial stems (*jikkan*), within their narrow limit, to indicate classes of soldiers in conscription, or of pupils in school, as *ko, otsu, hei,* etc. Those "celestial stems" are formed by dividing each of the five elements (wood, fire, earth, metal, water) into two parts. And it is the combination of those ten stems with the twelves signs of the zodiac that makes the sexagenary cycle of 60 years.

Again, there seems to be a preference

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for old over ever numbers, except in the case of large "round numbers." For instance, "when refreshments are served, and in other relations in life, an even number of cakes, oranges, sweets, or what not, is never offered." The five odd numbers are of good omen, expect possibly *ku*, which has the same sound as a word for "sorrow." One is a number of good omen, because it represents not only priority in time or space, but also unity. Two is not a lucky number, on account of its representing the conflict of a dual nature. As we have already noted, *shi*, is a very unlucky number on account of having the same sound as the word "death." Six and eight, although even numbers, are rather common in names. And, in entrance examinations, there is a superstition that the small numbers (except perhaps "one") are lucky. (They are listed by number, not by names).

Even such common things as the divisions of a street, or rather a section, into *chome* are not without interest and instruction. I presume that many, like myself, have wondered why 11 chome, 12 chome and 13 chome of Kojimachi happen to be over in Yotsuya District or Ward (ku), instead of in Kojimachi Ku. That fact shows that the establishment of a Yotsuya Ku was comparatively recent; that the original town or village of Kojimachi extended once without a break from Hanzo Mon beyond Yotsuya Mitsuke; and that when the outer most (*soto-bori*) was excavated, it cut those three *chome* off from the rest of Kojimachi, from the main part. The work of excavation of that section of the outer most is said to have been performed in 1636, by Iyemitsu, grandson of Iyeyasu. And Yotsuya, now written as "Four Valleys," was originally "Four Houses," also pronounced Yotsuya.

One interesting phase of this subject is the variety of ways in which the numbers may be employed, especially in combinations. We have seen that *shichi-go-san* refers merely to the ages of "seven, five, three"; that *ichi-roku* may mean either "one(s) and six(s)" or "one plus six"—seven; and that *go-shichi* means "five times seven," "five sevens," "thirty-five." Doubles like "thirty-three and "eighty-eight," are quite popular and lucky; and "sixty-six" and "seventy-seven" are not without significance. In Tokyo is a bridge called Ichikoku-bashi. It is said that on opposite sides of the stream which it spans were two men named Goto. *Go-to* may also mean five *to*"; so that *go-to* plus *go-to* equals "ten *to*," or one *koku*, i.e., ikkoku.

Another interesting point in connection with our topic is the difficulty that arises, in some cases, in connection with the proper location of a numerical word or phrase. I do not now refer to the use of two or more numbers is one phrase, but to the use of a number-word with a double meaning. For instance, shall *kata*, meaning "one of two" be placed under "one" or under "hale"? It is found in such expressions as *katashi*, from *kata-ashi* (one foot), *kata michi* (one side of the road, or one-way).

Now, from one point of view, *kata* means half of a whole, and from another point of view, *kata* is a complete unit in itself, This may be an illustration of Emerson's "inevitable dualism," whereby "each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole."

One man's full name is written with the numerals 1-2-3 4-5-6 and is pronounced *Hi-fu-mi Yo-go-roku*. *Hifumi* is also the name of a patent medicine, a plaster for the skin (*hifu*) diseases, and means also that it has no rival. Another very strange family name is written with the characters for the Fourth Month, First Day; but it was not intended for an April Fool! It is read Watanuki, because, by the old lunar calender, the first day of the fourth month fell anywhere from three to six weeks later than April 1 and was a suitable time to take off (*nuki*) the wadded garments (*wata*).

Still another monthly name is Sôtome, or Saotome, written with ideographs meaning "Fifth Month Virgin," because one name for the fifth month (o.c.) was Satsuki (Early moon).

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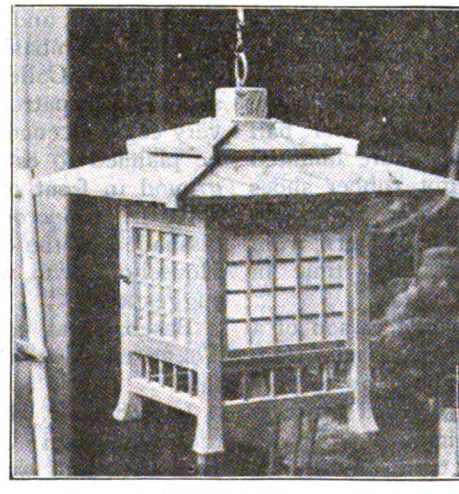
CONCLUSIONS.

As we have said before, this is not a comprehensive, complete, exhaustive treatment of this interesting and instructive topic; it is only a bird's-eye view, or rather a citation of examples taken in a not perfectly systematic manner from a large collection. I have entirely omitted words and phrases that are purely mathematical, as used in arithmetic, algebra and geometry; I have only incidentally used some of the many numerical adjectives which are so common; and I have but occasionally cited Buddhist numerical categories, which are almost innumerable. But I have given enough, I am sure, to illustrate the Japanese "love for numbers" of which Huish speaks in his "Japan and its Art." And Mr. Jiro Harada, in a paper on "The Five Festivals of the Seasons in Japan," in Vol. IX, part 11, (pp. 182-204) of the Transaction of the Japan Society of London, writes as follows: "It is pointed out by many that numerical symmetry has always possessed a charm for us Japanese. It most certainly be conceded that we Japanese see a peculiar beauty in odd numbers. The subtle beauty of our decorative art, indeed comes chiefly from the symmetry, not fo even numbers, but in the balance obtained by on uneven distribution—inconsistent as it may sound to you." I have made no attempt to cite all the most common examples; but I have, an general, given specially striking, amusing or significant examples. I shall be glad to receive additions to my stock from other observers or collectors; and I should much rather get the example several times than miss it altogether. The Japanese vocabulary is rich in numerical expressions.

Of course, it must not be assumed that "this sort of numerical sense, the feeling of absolute finality as to the number of classes or orders of natural phenomena," whirh "seems to be especially characteristic of China and Japan," is limited to those countries, or even to the Far East, in every part of which it is particularly strong. It goes back, for instance, to the Semitic literature of the Near East, as it well illustrated by the many "Nature Sonnets," as they have been aptly styled, in the book of Proverbs in the Old Testament. It was evident also among the Greeks: it is said that "Pythagoras sought the source of all things in number"; for he stated that "numbers is the essence of reality." And Professor Moulton, of the University of Chicago, in his "Mordern Reader's Bible" (p. 1409), refers to a tendency to think in numerical divisions" as a "widely diffused literary characteristic."



A Japanese Lantern

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DEVELOPMENT OF BASEBALL IN JAPAN

IT was in 1875 that baseball was first introduced into Japan, when a Professor of the preparatory school to the Kaisei-gakko, the predecessor of the Tokyo Imperial University, showed the students how to play baseball, this was thirty-four years after it became popular in the United States. The game was played even before 1873 among the Americans in Yokohama.

Baseball champions of those early days now hold high place in society. The include Dr. M. Kuhara, the President of the Kyoto Imperial University, Dr. M. Aoki, Marquis Kido and Viscount Makino, the Minister of the Imperial Household. They were followed by Dr. Iijima, an authority on zoology, the late Marquis Komura and Dr. Tanakadate. Mr. Strange, a later professor of the university, taught the students baseball, of which he was fond They greatly progressed in the game, in consequence.

Subsequently, the Kaisei School team often played with the Yokohama American team, which was more skilled than the Japanese students.

Japanese baseball was then in its infancy, no players using mask, mit or glove. Their posts were not fixed they being one day pitcher and another day catcher. The balls could not be made here, and were imported from America by Marquis Kido. They were used even after repairing, until no patching was allowed.

Upon breaking the balls up, they were found to be made with a rubber ball rolled up in wool. They were imitated by the players, who got rubber shoes and old stockings, which were made into balls by a shoe maker. Thus were baseballs made for the first time in Japan.

In 1876 Mr. K. Hiraoka, a son of a Tokyo millionaire, came back from America. He had learned how to play ball in that country and when he took up a post in the Shimbashi Railway Bureau, he formed a team among his subordinates, or the Shimbashi Club—the first baseball team in Japan. For some time from then, the club led the Japanese baseball world, It was the first maker and distributer of medals for players.

Count Satotaka Tokugawa, who came back from America in 1880, made a diamond at his Mita residence and organized some young men into a Club. He eagerly encouraged baseball. A comical episode is told. He had the first bat in Japan made by a carpenter. This was found to be too heavy. Then "kiri" wood was chosen by the Count, who was proud of the light weight of the bat. The bat broke at the first strike, however.

In the meantime, base ball increased in vogue, especially among the college men of the Imperial Tokyo University. In 1882, the Shimbashi Club matched with the team of the Agricultural College. This match was won by the Shimbashi Club after playing half a day, the score being 40 to 50. The Engineering College team grew stronger. The late Shiki Masaoka, a famous composer of "haikai" verse in the Meiji era, was at first a student in the college and was known as a good pitcher.

In the meantime, baseball teams were formed in the Aoyama Gakuin, the Meiji-Gakuin and the Keio-Gijiku. The Aoyama-Gakuin team was coached by an American, and the Keio-Gijiku team by the Shimbashi Club men. The Agricultural College had Marquis Nabeshima as its patron. The marquis was very eager in encouraging baseball, and he planned to establish a big baseball ground in front of the Imperial Palace, with the Emperor's sanction. He was dissuaded by the officials of the Imperial Household, who were astonished at the suggestion.

Baseball was very popular among the Tokyo and Yokohama foreigners, at this time.

In 1887, Mr. Hiraoka withdrew from the Shimbashi Club, which declined from then and was dissolved at last in 1890. Its old champions organized clubs in the neighbourhood of their

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residences, and these clubs were called the Akasaka Club, the Tameike Club the Tokyo Club, etc. For a number of years, baseball was fought between these clubs and school teams.

At one time the Agricultural College led these schools, and then the leadership was taken by the First High School.

At first, the catcher caught the ball weighing one pound at 15 or 16 feet from the home base. It was impossible, therefore, to catch one stealing. Afterwards, the method was found to be wrong, and it was changed to direct catch. The catcher first used a mit but the use of a mask and protector was still unknown.

In 1888, the First High School team won a match with the Meiji-Gakuin team, a formidable enemy, and later, the two teams matched again in the First High School grounds. The High School men had scored six runs of the match and were greatly excited, when a foreign professor of the Meiji-Gukuin unintentionally entered the ground, getting over the school fence. The High School boys were indignant and threw stones at the professor, who was wounded. The affair became a diplomatic question, but it was settled peacefully between the professor and the school boys by mutual apology.

In the year following, the First High School team defeated the Meiji-Gakuin team and in the next year the Tameike Club, the strongest team of the clubs, with the score of 35 to 5. This crowned the team with the leadership of the national teams. This honour was held by it until 1904.

Professor Kano, the well known founder of "judo" and Director of the Fifth High School, Kumamoto, encouraged baseball by forming a professors, team and by making himself the pitcher. The Doshisha of Kyoto and the Third High School were also noted for their strong baseball teams.

In 1896, the First High School team fought with the Amateur Club team of foreigners in Yokohama. The foreign team did not at first accept the Japanese challenge being inclined to look down upon Japanese players, It only arranged through the mediation of Professor W. B. Mason of the First High School. This match was wond by the Japanese with the score of 9 to 4. The High School boys also matched with a combined team of the "Charleston" and the "Detroit," American warships visiting Yokohama and Amateur Club and defeated it with the score of 32 to 9. They then fought with a team from the "Detroit" and won with the score of 22 to 6. On July 4, 1896, the High School boys fought with a combined team of the Amateur Club and the "Olympia," an American warship. The American team was determined to win on the occasion of the American Independence Day, and succeeded with the score of 14 to 12, chiefly through efforts of Mr. Charles, a semi-professional pitcher. But the High School boys defeated the team the next year. They were asked to come to America and play by the Yale University boys, who had heard of their prowess. But the invitation had to be declined, as no money could be set aside for the expenses of the team and consequently was disapproved by the Department of Education.

Afterwards, the High School boys defeated teams of the American warships "Kentucky" and "Yorktown." In 1900, the High School team had the noted left-handed Morimiya as pitcher, and it won a match with the Amateur Club team, 17 to 7. In 1902, it again defeated the same club with the score of 4 to 0.

Meanwhile, the Keio Gijuku team had grown stronger and played a match with the First High School team, with the result that it was defeated by the latter with the score of 10 to 13. But its skill was generally recognized. The Waseda University team so improved that it was able to keep abreast with the First High School team. It defeated the latter with the score of 9+A to 6 in 1904, after which the Keio-Gijuku team won a battle with the First High School team, the score being 11 to 10. The First High School team era was

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thus replaced by that of the Waseda and Keio University teams.

The Waseda men were coached by Mr Merryfield, formerly a pitcher of the Chicago University team, and defeated the Keio Gijiku team in two games with scores of 13 to 7 and 12 to 8. In 1905, it went over to the United States at the invitation of Stanford University. In America, it played twenty-six times with the Stanford, the Saint Mary's, the California, the Occidental, the Saint Vincent, the South Californian, the Oregon, and the Washington teams, and won seven times. Mr. Kono won the name of the iron-handed pitcher. The team brought home American scientific baseball. As soon as it came back, it played the Keio team. The first match was won by Keio, 5 to 0, the second match by Waseda, 1 to 0 and the third by Waseda, 3 to 2. The teams were thus nearly equal.

In 1906, another contest was held between the two teams. Keio gained the first game, with the score of 2 to 1, and then Waseda was victorious with the score of 3 to 0. The baseball fans of the Metropolis grew wild beyond description. Naturally, the two universities were extremly excited, and when the third match was about to be held, the students had a collision. This alarmed the university authorities so much that they decided to stop the match. Since then until recently the two universities did not play again.

In 1907, a Hawaiian team came over at Keio's invitation. Five matches were held between it and Keio, with the result that the latter lost three and won two times. Waseda also played the team three times and was defeated each time. An admission fee was charged for the first time in Japan to get the travelling expenses of the foreign team.

In 1908, the Keio team visited Hawaii and won six times and lost four times in matches with all teams there. At the same time, Waseda invited to Japan a team of the Washington University and played it four times, gaining only one victory. Keio also had three matches, all of which were won by it. In view of these results public opinion decided that Keio was better than Waseda.

The year was eventful for the Japanese baseball world, for Waseda and Keio were busy playing American sailors' teams from the "Virginia," the "Nebraska," the "Wisconsin" and the "Ohio," all of which sustained complete defeat, At the end of the year, the Leach American team came. It was a professional team of the second rank in America. It played 17 times with Waseda and Keio and defeated both completely.

In 1909, the Wisconsin University team visited this country at Keio's invitation. It played four times with Keio, and was beaten three times. The first match had eleven innings and Keio won with the score of 3 to 2. The second match had nineteen innings and Keio won with the score of 4 to 3. Waseda had three matches with the team and won once.

In 1910, the Chicage University team came at the invitation of Waseda. Page, the captain, proved too strong a pitcher for Waseda and Keio to gain even a single victory.

The same year Baseball League of the Meiji University came into prominence under the coaching of Koyama and Fukuda, noted champions of Keio. In 1911, the Waseda team went to America and lost 33 times and won 15 times in maches with different American teams. The Keio team also visited America later on, and had 27 victories, 17 defeats and 2 draws.

In 1913, the Waseda team participated in a grand meeting of the Far Eastern Baseball Leagues, and lost three and won two times. Soon afterwards, the Army Baseball Team of Hawaii visited this country and played the Meiji and Keio Universities. It went back with the score of 6 to 5 games.

1914 was an eventful year for the Japanese baseball world. The Meiji University team attended the Oriental Olympics, and had four victories and five defeats. It fought twice with the All Phillipine Champion League and won both games by which it obtained

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the Oriental Championship. Soon afterwards, we were visited by the All Phillipine League. The Meiji University fought and won two matches with it, Keio two matches and two victories Waseda three matches and two victories. This league was followed by the Stanford University team, with which Keio played with three victories and two defeats and Meiji University with one victory and one defeat. Keio fought the team again in Kwansai which ended in its complete defeat.

The Washington University team came over at the invitation of Meiji University, which had three matches with it, winning one match and losing two. Keio had four matches with it, gaining three victories and one defeat. Waseda matched four times with it, and had one victory, two defeats and one draw.

In December, the Giants visited this country led by their two managers John Magraw and Charles Comisky. It contained over twenty first rank champions, such as Speaker, Crawford, Weber and others. They were enthusiastically welcomed by the Japanese baseball fans, who had seen them in magazines. At first, an exhibition match was held between the New York and Chicago teams, the latter winning, 9 to 4. Then the visitors played Keio, the latter lasing 3 to 16. Undoubtedly, the Americans did not play their utmost in match.

In 1915, the Keio team went to America at the invitation of Stanford University, and won 12 victories against 17 defeats and 1 draw. The Meiji University team went to America, at the invitation of the Washington University. It had 26 victories and 28 defeats. In 1916, the Waseda team visited Manila, where it had 4 defeats and 1 victory. The Meiji team went to Hawaii, where it lost 10 matches and won 6 matches, Later on the Chicago University team came and defeated the the Waseda and Keio teams.

In 1917, the Waseda team visited America and won 19 matches and lost 20 matches. The Hawaii-St. Louis team then came at the invitation of Keio. It had 5 matches with Keio, which won 3 and lost 2; with Waseda, which won 1 and lost 2; and with Meiji, which won and lost 1 each. The same year, the Hosei University team came into public notice.

The Far Eastern Olymphic Games were participated in by the Waseda team as the representative of the Japanese baseball teams. This team played in Tokyo with the Philipinos and had 2 wins and 2 defeats. Subsequentiy, the Philippine University team came and lost matches with Meiji and Keio.

In the meantime, the First High School team roused itself again after some years of inactivity and defeated Waseda and Keio. Still it could not long hold the leadership. The principal reason for this was believed to be that the team had a shorter period of time for practice than the other teams for its school term was three years as against the five years of other schools.

In 1920, the Chicago University team came to Japan at the invitation of Waseda, and played seven times with the latter, which won 2 and lost 4, the remaining game being a draw. Keio had 4 matches, of which 2 were won and 1 lost, the remaining one being a draw. The Hosei lost one match. It was the first time that the Chicago men lost in Japan.

Baseball is now widespread in Japan. The "Asahi" yearly holds a national middle school baseball series in the summer. Baseball is played by the primary school boys and girls.

Recently the Californian University team came at the invitation of Keio. It played with Keio three times, twice with Meiji and twice with Hosei, all of which lost out completely, except Keio, which won 2 games. Following this team came the Washington University team at the invitation of Waseda. Waseda had 4 matches, of which it won 2 and lost 2, Keio 2 matches, all of which were won and Hosei one match, which was won.

American professional baseball men declare Japanese university baseball

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players equal to the American university men.

The Japan Physical Culture Society has a number of professional baseball players.

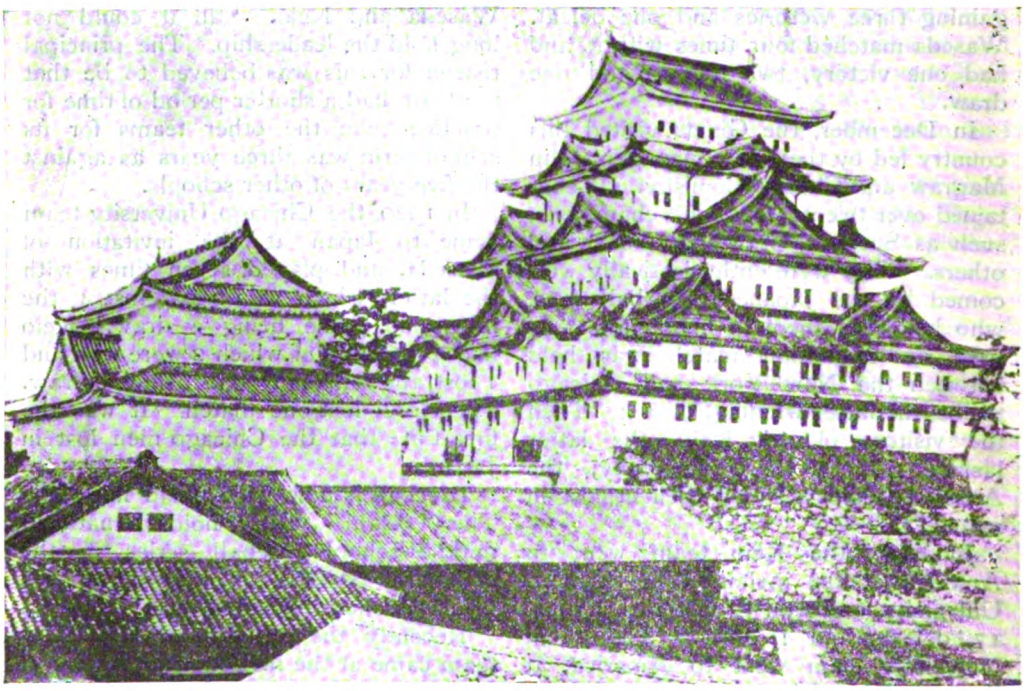
Baseball is taking the place of wrestling as the Japanese national game.

After the great eathquake shook Tokyo on September 1, baseball matches in the capital were suspended. The Seattle Mikado Club team, which was to have landed at Yokohama on September 11, went direct at Kobe.

It was decided to give up the previously arranged match between the Tomon Club men, formed of Waseda University graduates and the Mita Club composed of Keio University students. Also postponed were games between the university leagues of Waseda, Keio, Meiji, Hosei and Rikkyo.

This does not mean a decline of baseball in Japan. On the contrary, every university team is planning matches in Western Japan in order to raise contributions for the sufferers from the earthquake.

On October 24, the Hakodate Taiyo Club, the Hachinohe Middle School and the Aomori Pickup teams are to play matches, the admission money being for contribution to the sufferers from the earthqueke. It is the first time for baseball matches to be held for charity in Japan.



Nagoya Castle

Plumblossom under the moonlight

The wintry moon serene and fair
Doth shed its silver beams
E'en on the Plum-tree bare,
That blooms on Corea's snowy plains.

By Kyo Yen

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THE GRAND SHRINE OF ISE (IV)

THIS ceremony is held on the occasion of the shrines being removed to the new buildings, and it is usually on the day following the end of the final decoration of the new buildings which is fixed for September 15 for the "nai-gu" and September 14 for the "ge-gu," namely, September 16 and 15 respectively, on which the ceremony is held.

The ceremony is attended by an Imperial messenger from Tokyo, with whom also come ritualists and other officials of the Department of the Imperial Household to conduct the ritual, with 150 Shrine priests, the Imperial chief priest and assistant priests, and a number of directors and engineers from the Shrine office. Among others attending there are the Minister for Home Affairs, other chief officials of the Home Office and the Governor and other officials of the Miye Prefectural Office.

The proceedings are directed by beating a drum. At the first sound all persons gather in the shrine yard and at the second sound, the preparations are completed. On the third beating of the drum those in attendance begin to march, headed by a guard of honour sounding trumpets which echo melodiously the shrine wood. When the procession comes under the second "torii," purification is held, to purify body and soul. There the "tamagushi" (branches of "sasaki" bound with paper "gohei") is placed and a "futo-tamagushi" is taken by the Imperial messenger, the ritualists and shrine priests. In an inner place of the shrine, they meet a few assistant "negi" (priests of low rank), who receive the "tamagushi" from the bearers, which are offered at the gate of the inner "tamagaki" (a shrine fence). This is to show the respect of the Imperial messenger and the others to the Goddess.

The Imperial messenger then proceeds forward and offers a prayer for the safe removal of the shrine, to the Goddess, after which he enters the inner room, when priests open the doors of the "Seiden,', the chamber in which is the Goddess, admitting the Imperial messenger, accompanied by "negi." This is just at 8 P.M. All the other priests sit at the bottom of the steps, waiting for the time of removal. "Kushô" (lower rank priests) lay pieces of cloth from under the steps of the "Seiden" to the new building.

A "gon-negi" (an assistant "negi") stands on the east side of the stairs and reads the "meshitate-bumi" (the letter of summons), containing a list of those on duty and their offices of the day, Upon this summons, those in charge of the "torimono" (the carrying of the shrine treasures) hold up the treasures and stand in order in the first and second ranks, in the center of which the "go-shintai" (the goddess's spirit) is carried.

Those in charge of the "koshô" and the "kinkai" ascend the steps and after a salutation, they take the "kinkai" close to the doors. The "kosho" is like a door, carried before and after the "mifuna-shiro," which contains the "go-shintai," to conceal it from view, and the "kinkai" is a silk curtain carried on the left and right sides of the "mifuna-shiro" with the same object.

One of the "kusho" proceeds to the side of the "mizugaki" gate and beating his "kanmuri" (hat) three times with the "hi-ogi" (a folding fan), imitates the crowing of a cock three times, the beatings with the fan representing the fluttering of the wings. This is done in accordance with the myth that when Amaterasu-O-Mikami emerged from the "Amano-Iwato," a cock crowed.

Immediately after this, the Imperial messenger comes forward to the stairs and sakes and cries three times "shutsugyo" (start). Upon this, the "mifuna-shiro," in which rests the "go-shintai" is carried by such Shinto priests as "dai-gûji," "sho-gûji" and "negi," whose noses and mouths are covered with white cloth so as not to breathe upon the sacred vessel, and who wear

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white gloves and have a piece of brocade on the shoulder on which the vessel is carried. When the vessel is carried, it is enclosed in the "kinkai," and it is taken reverentially from the old building to the new over the carpet of white cloth.

All lights in the shrine compound are put out by this time, the only lights visible being pine-torches held by men at the head of the procession and at its sides. The scene is full of solemnity in the wooded shrine precincts. The procession of removal is in the following order :—

Guard of Honour (Half a Battalion),
Kusho Torch-Bearer
Kusho Torch-Bearer
Shield Halberd Quiver Bow
"On-Sashiba" (Sedge)
Shield Halberd Quiver Bow
"On-Sashiba" (Sedge)
"On-Sashiba" (Purple)
Gold & Copper Sword
"On-Sashiba" (Purple)
Gold & Copper Sword
"Tamaki" Sword "Sugari" Sword
"On-Kinugasa" (Silk Shade)
Musician
Ritualist Imperial Messenger "Kosho"
Musician
"Kinkai"
"Mifunashiro" "Kosho"
"On-Kinugasa" (Silk Shade)
"Kinkai"
Sedge-Hat Bow Quiver Halberd
Custodian of the Shrines
Sedge-Hat Bow Quiver Halberd
Shield Torch Torch "Kusho"

The procession is proceded by two "kusho," who are followed by torches lighting the way. Next come the Treasures, of which the shields and halberds were the arms in the age of the gods, the quivers contain arrows and the "on-sashiba" is like this Originally, it was partly for fanning, but later, it became simply an ornament. The "tamaki" sword is one ornamented with jewelry and the "sugari" sword is of unknown origin, both swords being the most ornamental of the swords of remote antiquity.

The "kinugasa" is partly for shade and partly ornamental.

The musicians are specially sent by the Department of the Imperial Household and are led by the chief musicians. They play saered music, when the march. The ritualist following them clears the road by a long and loud shout. The sedge-hat is very primitive and resembles a "ban-gasa."

When the shrine is removed into the new building, all the treasures carried before and after the "mifunashiro" are arranged in order. After the arrangement, the priests close the doors, and the Imperial messenger reads another written prayer, at the end of which the Chief priest declares that the rites for removal are finished, and all make eight salutations and clap hands. Then they retire.

This nationally very important ceremony is thus ended. It is held at night, and all attendants wear the court dress of ancient Japan. August at the time of removal of the shrines, H. I. M. the Emperor comes in full dress to the Kashiko-dokoro in the Imperial Palace, and worships at the shrine, accompanied by the Vice-Chief Ritualist and other court officials. H.I.M. the Empress worships in the Court yard as do the Crown Prince and other Imperial Princes and Princesses.

The removal of the Grand Shrines of Ise forms one of the most important and august events of the Japanese Imperial Court.

On the last occasion, which took place in 1909, the ceremony of "hohei" (offering) was held at 8 A.M. the day following the removal of the shrines, when the Imperial messenger, the Chief Priest and other priests marched to the second gate as on the preceding night under the escort of a Guard of Honour, where the "haral-no-shiki" (purification) was held and the "karabitsu" (a chest) containing the "kanpei" (the Emperor's offering of "tamagushi") was inspected. The Imperial messenger read another written prayer and offered a "futo-tamagishi." After this, the doors of the Toho-den were opened and the "kanpei" was placed in it for keeping there forever.

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The "tamagushi" is an offering to the Deity as a token of respect end worshinp. The offering is a simple branch of "sakaki" with strips of white cloth or paper fastened to it.

The "kanpeisha" is the highest in rank among shrines, and the name signifies that the "kanpei," or "tamagushi" is offered by the Imperial court to the shrine.

Another ceremony is held in the shrine at 2 P.M., known as the "kobutsu-watashi." It is for the tranfer of the sacred treasures left in the old building to the new shrine, and is attended by a number of priests led by the "daiguji." At 8 P.M., music and the dance "kagura" are performed in the hall, the Imperial messenger, the Chlef priest and all others attending the ceremony of removal being present. Some of the songs on the occasion are as follow:—

"Ana Tôto"

"Ana tôto ana tôto
Kyo-no tôto-ya.
Inishiye mo hare.
Inishiye mo kakuya ariken
Kyo no tôto-sa
Aware
Soko yoshiya
Kyo no tôto sa"
This means:
How holy is to-day! How holy is to-day! Holy as in ancient times.
It is good and pure here to-day.
How holy is to-day!

Ise-no-Umi

Ise-no-umi no Ise-no-umi no
Kiyoki nagisa no shiokai ni
Nanoriso ya tsuman kai ya hiro-wan
Tama ya hirowan
(We fish at low tide in the Sea of Ise and gather sea-weed, shells and pearls).

Dancing is by girls wearing court-dress of remote antiqnity, to these songs.

There were no serious accidents to the Grand Shrines until the Tokugawa period, during which they were destroyed by fire six times. On each occasion, the "go-shintai" was temporarily removed to the Shrine not burnt, until the new building was completed.

At times, the leakage of rain compelled the repair of the Shrines, hen the "go-shintai" was removed temporarily to another shrine, for it is not permitted to walk on the shrine roof under rested which rested the Goddess's spirit. In Japan, it is deemed disrespectful to look down upon august personages or things and it is not allowed to view Imperial corteges from upstairs.

The fires repaired to were caused by too many dwellings being built close on the shrines, due to the sleakness of official control in the Tokugawa period, and fires originating in these houses spread to the shrines. In the Meiji era, such houses were cleared away, and the shrine grounds were greatly extended, minimizing the danger of fire.

In the shrine buildings great precautions are taken, and nothing but vegetable oil lamps are used in the shrines at present.

A heart that communes with the hearts of the invisible gods,—'tis the veritable human heart.

By the Late Emperor

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JAPAN'S WATER-POWER

BY DR. Y. FURUYA

VARIOUS countries of the world are especially rich in certain natural resources. Britain's coal, Chili's saltpetre, Africa's gold and diamonds, the United States' iron and petroleum, and Russia's petroleum are some of the most famous examples. As such resources can not be increased by human power they give special and monopolistic blessing to the countries endowed with them.

In the products, however, which can be increased by human power in their amount, no country can keep a monopoly for ever. For instance, before 1900 Brazil had a monopoly in rubber because up to that time the only source had been the trees growing in that country. Since this tree has been cultivated in other tropical countries, and to-day Brazil produces only 13 per cent of the world's production.

Japan's and silk camphor are such products and therefore rivals may appear at any time. Japan is rich in coal and copper, but when we compare her production with that of other countries we can not say that we are specially rich in them.

Is there no natural resource in which Japan is especially rich? In my opinion, the water-power of Japan is the only one of which this countries may well be proud.

I will state the reasons for my assertion in the hope that the Japanese people will make much of this resource and establish a suitable national policy toward its development.

The origin of water-power is the water which falls upon the ground, and therefore the water-power of a country may be measured by its amount of rain fall. The world's annual average is from 800 mm. to 900 mm. Japan's average from many years' investigation by the 75 observatories in Kyushu, Shikoku, Honshu, and Hokkaido, is 1700 mm. a year, double the world's average. The countries which surpass Japan are Brazil and a portion of British India. All the civilized countries, generally called the "powers," are far inferior to Japan in this respect.

The rain fall in this countries is as follow :—

	Yearly of rainfall (mm.)
Japan	1700
United States	1000
Italy	920
Switzerland	840
Germany	700
Britain	650
France	650
Austria	630
Norway	580
Russia	500
Sweden	450

Japan's abundance of rainfall is due to her peculiar configuration and geographical position. The mountain range, which runs through the middle of her mainland, forms a screen, which receive the impact of the humid winds from the seas on both sides and they are, thus precipitated in rain.

Japan's unrivalled abundance of rain fall presupposes abundance of possible water-power.

Water-power is determined by the product of the amount of water the height of the water above a given level.

A portion of the rain evaporates before it can enter a stream. However, in Japan, the air is very humid and accordingly the loss by evaporation is small when compared with other countries. Therefore, the amount of water in the rivers of Japan is comparatively great.

The amount of water in a river is determined by the amount of rainfall in the area of its source, and the loss of water by evaporation. Therefore it is natural that the amount of water in the rivers in Japan should be great.

The Special Water-Power Investigation Bureau made an investigation of the amount of running water which flows in representative rivers in Japan during summer and winters, when the amount of water is greatly decreased, in 1911

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and 1912. According to this investigation the average amount of running water per second and per one square mile of the catchment area was 1.9 cubic feet.

The averages of this amount of various countries is shown below :—

(Country)	(Per one square mile catchment-area and per one second) (cubic ft.)
Japan	1.90
Switzerland	1.06
United States	1.07
Italy	0.50
Spain	0.50
France	0.25
Germany and other countries in Europe	0.22

The figures in the above table show the average amounts of running water in each country during the dry seasons when the amount greatly decrease.

Almost all of the great power have independent organs for investigating the water-power for generating electricity. The following table shows the total amounts of potential horse power from water in each country, as published by these organs.

(Country)	(H. P. which can be generated by utilizing the watar-power in full)
United States	27,943,000
Canada	18,225,000
France	9,200,000
Japan	8,690,000
Norway	7,500,000
British India	7,482,000
Sweden	6,750,000
Austria	6,450,000
Italy	5,500,000
Spain	5,000,000
Switzerland	1,500,000
Germany	1,425,000
England	396,000

The average horse-power per one square mile of its territority in each country is as follows :—

(Country)	(H. P. per one square mile of territority)
Switzerland	94.0
Japan	62.0
Norway	60.4
Italy	50.0
Austria	47.9
France	44.5
Sweden	39.0
Spain	25.4
North America	9.2
Germany	6.8
Canada	4.9
British India	4.2
England	3.3

The figures in the above table are based on the amounts of running water during the dry or normal seasons. If the full arrangements for storage are made and the rainfall during the wet seasons is entirely utilized these amount can be greatly increased. According to the investigations made by the Special Water-power Investigation Bureau, the average amount of running water during the four seasons in Japan is 6.8 cubic feet per second, per one square mile of catchment area. A comparison of this amount among the various countries is made in the following table.

	(latitude)	Amount of running water per one square mile	Percentage of out flow
			%
N. latitude	50°—60°	0.36	29.8
	40°—59°	0.74	34.9
	30°—40°	0.57	28.2
	20°—30°	1.20	36.8
	10°—20°	0. 0	16.1
from 10° N. lat. to 10° S. lat.		1.54	32.7
S. latitude	10°—20°	0.39	17.9
	20°—30°	1.02	35.1
	30°—40°	0.18	10.9
World's average		0.72	30.3
Japan		6.84	138 (?)

In Japan, the average amount of running water per one square mile (viz. 6.84) is almost ten times the world's average, as the table shows. Readers may find it strange that this average in Japan is 6.84, for even if there were no loss of rainfall (this amount is 1700 mm. per year) the average amount of running water per one square mile can not go beyond 4.93. However the table shows this average at 6.84. This shows that there is a greater amount of running water than that from rainfall. The puzzle is solved by the following explanation. Most of the observatories in Japan are located in towns and cities, where the amount of rainfall is smaller than in mountainous regions. The rain-

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fall measured by these observatories is naturally smaller than the true average in the whole Empire. In western countries, the observatories are spread over the whole country and therefore the averages in western countries represent more nearly the true averages.

The total amount of running water per one year is equal to the product of the amount of rainfall per one year, the percentage of out flow. From this the average total of running water per one second is obtained.

The world's average percentage of outflow is 30.3%. This percentage is 45% in the United States, and 35.4% in the countries of Central Europe. She percentage in Japan is not definitely known but investigation shows it to be about 70%. From this we assume that the average water'sfall in one year is 3350 mm.

The following table shows the total potential horsepower of various countries which can be generated when complete impounding arrangements are made and the whole amount of running water during the year is available :

	Potential H. P.
United States	36,500,000
Japan	31,300,000
Canada	25,700,000
France	24,600,000
Norway	20.400,000
Austria	9,100,000
Swedeu	14,200,000
Italy	10,200,000
Spain	2,980,000
Germany	3,275,000
Switzerland	1,500,000
England	1,200,000

The potential horsepower in various countries per one square mile of territory is as follows :—

	Potential horse-power per one square mile
Japan	223.00
Norway	165.00
Austria	143.00
France	119.00
Switzerland	94 00
Italy	93 80
Sweden	82.70
Germany	15.70
United States	12.00
England	9·93
Canada	6.90
Spain	4.74

These two tables show how great are Japan's resources in water-power. If fall impounding arrangements are made Japan will be second in the world in water-power.

The production of coal in Japan during 1921 was 26,200,000 tons. If the full rainfall is utilized for power-generating purposes 31,000,000 h.p. more can be generated by this method than is generated by water-power at present in Japan. To generate this amount of horse-power (viz. 31,000,000 h.p.) about 411,300,000 tons of coal would be needed yearly. There is a limit to the production of coal, and in future we shall surely face a shortage of coal.

Therefore, I urge that we do our utmost to utilize our water-power and save coal, which is indispensable for heating purposes and for generating power in steam-ships.

Our forefathers did their utmost and took the greatest pains in the construction of ponds to enhance the rice-producing power of this country. Why should we not put forth our greatest efforts to impound water to increase the motive power generated by water, thus utilizing our natural resources to the full ?

Ferrying others across the river, he himself never lands on shore—the ferryman.

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AROUND THE HIBACHI

ŌISHI KURANOSUKE ON A CERTAIN DAY

BY RYUNOSUKE AKUTAGAWA.

IT is so calm in the room and outside. The old plum-tree outside is throwing its picturesque shadow clearly upon the *shoji*.

Ōishi Kuranosuke, formerly a retainer of Lord Asano and the head of the forty-seven faithful retainers of Akō now under the charge of Lord Hosokawa (Daimyo of Kumamoto), is sitting with the *shoji* squarely behind him.

He had been earnestly reading a book for some time, which seems to be a volume of the Sangokushi (a Chinese war-time novel). Probably he has borrowed the book from one of the Hosokawa retainers.

Nine of the forty-seven avengers are living in this room. Kataoka Gengoemon has just gone out. Hayami Tōzayemon has gone to the room where the Hosokawa vassal who takes care of the Akō retainers is stationed, for a talk, and has not come back yet. Yoshida Chūzayemon, Hara Soemon, Mase Kyūdayū, Onodera Jūnai, Horibé Yahei, and Hazama Kihei, who are in the room, are all sitting quiet. Some of them are absorbed in books, others are writing letters. All alike seem to take no notice of the tranquil, graceful shadow of the plum-tree.

Most of them are old men, over fifty years of age. They are so quiet that it feels chilly in the room even though it is early spring. A cough once in a while is the only sound breaking the silence, and even this is not strong enough to waft the perfume of the sumi-ink in the air.

* * * *

Kuranosuke suddenly stopped reading. With the air of gazing at something far away, he slowly held out his hands over the *hibachi*. In the *hibachi*, covered by a fire-net, charcoal was burning brightly. When he noticed this, and felt the warmth of the fire, his heart was filled with peaceful satisfaction once more.

On the fifteenth of December last, when they had succeeded in fulfilling their long-cherished hope and had avenged their master's death on Kōzuke-nosuke, Ōishi improvised a poem :—

(Happy I am even If life is lost; my long-cherished wish is fulfilled. The cloud shadowing the moon has vanished).

Since he left the castle of Akō, nearly two years passed before his vow was fulfilled. How anxious and impatient he was for those two years! It had by no means been easy for him to control the rash impetuousity of his fellow retainers and make them wait for the opportunity to avenge their master's death. The spies of the House of Kira and the House of Uyesugi, a relative of the Kiras, were always watching Ōishi secretly. He had pretended to be leading a fast life to deceive them. At the same time, he had to dispel the doubts of his fellows as to his apparently riotous conduct. When he thought over the councils he had had at Yamashina and Maruyama with his companions the bitter feelings he experienced then came back to him with renewed vividness. Everything, however, had come to the end now.

Only left unsettled was the order as to the punishment of the forty-seven from the Tokugawa government. Even that would come very shortly.

Yes! Everything was ended. He had succeeded in avenging his master's death on Lord Kira. And, what was more, evening had been carried out ethically, he thought. He had nothing to fear. He experienced at once the satisfaction of achievement and the delight of the realization of his moral ideals. There was nothing to cloud his satisfaction, and nothing to disturb his conscience. He had nothing to repent. He could not be more happy, indeed.

Thus thinking, Kuranosuke raised his head and called to Yoshida Chūzayemon,

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who also was tired of reading, and who with his book shut, was writing characters with his finger tips upon his knees.

"It's very warm to-day, isn't it?" said Ōishi.

"Yes, indeed! It's too warm. Sitting so qniet, I feel very sleepy," Yoshida responded.

Kuranosuke smiled. He recollected the poem Tominomori Sukèemon had composed when he became drunk with three cups of sake on last New Year's Day. The poem was to this effect:

"It is shameful for a *samurai* to be idle and sleeping. But having done our duty we are not to be blamed even if we are idle."

This poem just represented the present mood of Kuranosuke.

"Our nerves seem to have relaxed now we have done our duty," observed Kuranosuke.

"Yes, indeed!" responded Chūzayemon.

Chūzayemon took up his pipe, and smoked quietly. The gray smoke he exhaled slowly, vanished in the still air.

"None of us expected to live in peace once more."

"No, I didn't expect to see such a peaceful spring again."

Then their eyes met and they smiled at each other.

Just then, the shadow of a man suddenly appeared upon the *shoji*. As soon as the *shoji* was opened, the shadow was replaced by the big body of Hayami Tozayemon, who entered the room.

The chains of pleasant reflection and satisfaction with which Kuranosuke had been bound suddenly snapped. If Tōzayemon had not entered the room, Kuranosuke would have been able to continue the enjoyment of his recollections and the warmth of the early spring. Stern Reality, however, came bluntly into the room with the smile on the robust face of Tōzayemon. Both Ōishi and Yoshida, of course, took no notice of that.

"The couversation is going very lively in the duty vassal's room to-day?" suggested Yoshida Chūzayemon, taking another puff at his pipe.

"Denemon is on duty to-day, you know. So the conversation is indeed lively. Kataoka came into the room just now, and seated himself for a chat."

"Now wonder he hasn't come back yet," and Yoshida nodded his head.

Chūzayemon smiled chokingly, stifled for the moment by the smoke. Onodera Jūnai, who was writing a letter, looked up as if he wondered what had happened, but after a moment dropped his head and went on writing. The letter was to his wife in Kyoto.

Kuranosuke laughed heartily at Tōzayemon's account and said:—

"Any interesting story in the duty vassal's room?"

"No. Only idle talk as usual. However, when Chikamatsu Kanroku told the story of a certain Jinzaburo, a faithful servant, Denemon listened with tears in his eyes.—Nothing much interesting besides.—Oh! I forgot: They say since we avenged our master's death, affairs of revenge frequently occur in Yedo."

"Is that so? We didn't think of that in the least."

Chūzaemon stared at Tozacmon with dubious eyes. Tōzaemon, however, seemed to take great pride in telling this

"I heard several stories about it just now. The most interesting is an affair that happened at Minami Hatchōbori near Minato-machi. It seems that the master of a rice shop had a quarrel with a workman of a neighbouring dyer, at a public bath. The origin of the quarrel may have been a trifle, such as that one splashed hot water on the other. In the end the rice man was soundly beaten with a bucket by the workman. One of the apprentices of the rice shop heard of this with anger. He lay in wait for the workman in the evening, and drove a spike into his shoulder, exclaiming, 'Remember my master's resentment!'" Tōzayemon told this with gestures and laughter.

"That's unreasonable," exclaimed Chūzayemon.

"The workman was seriously snjured. People, however, are supporting the apprentice, saying, 'he did right.' Isn't

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it funy? Besides this, other similar incidents have occured at Tōri Sanchome, at Shinkōjimachi Nichōme, and at—I forgot where. Anyhow, there seem to be an epidemic of such affairs in Yedo now-a-days. It is said most of them are in imitation of ours. It's laughable, isn'tit."

Hayami Tozayemon and Yoshida Chōzayemon looked at each other and laughed heartily. It must have been amusing for them to hear that their exploit was having such influence on all the people of Yedo.

Kuranosuke, however, hid his face in his hands, looking cheerless, and said nothing. Tōzayemon's account strangely clouded his heart. Of course he had never thought that his conduct was responsible for the prevalence of vendettas in Yedo. It was only reasonable that his conscience should not be darkened by their prevalence.

Nevertheless, his peacefull feeling and the enjoyment of the spring day seemed to have gone.

He was only surprised at the unexpectedly great effect on the people of Yedo by their vendetta. At another time, he might have laughed over these stories with the rest. But to-day it chanced that Tōzayemon's stories displeased him.

Very likely his former satisfaction was against logic, and, self centered, upheld his conduct and its outcome. This feeling seemed to have been suddenly broken by Tōzayemon's tale. There must have been a collision between the feeling of love, which is one of the strongest impulses of man and which sometimes forgives even the worst enemy, and the custom of revenge which was the moral code of those days. He must have become aware of this, and felt annoyed.

Of couse, he experienced no such analytical processes in his mind. He only felt somewhat chilly and uncomfortable. His thoughts could be likened to the early spring wind which is rather chilly though we say it is warm.

Both Yoshida and Hayami, however, were unconscious of the inner struggle Kuranosuke was going through. They were still laughing.

Ryūnosuke Akutagawa is one of the most distinguished rising writers of present Japan.

He was born in Kyōbashi, Tokyo, in 1892. After he graduated from the First National College of Tōkyō, he entered the Tokyo Imperial University, where he made a special study of English literature. On graduating from the College of Literature of the Imperial University, he became a professor of English at the Naval Engineering College at Yakosuka, where he remained for some time. He resigned this position to join the staff of the Ōsaka-Mainichi, where he still is

Among his well known novels are "Rashōmon," "Tobacco and the Devil," "The Puppet-Player," and "The Revolving Lantern." The foregoing translation is a selection from "The Puppet-Player."

His writings are characterized by the delicate sentiment of the city people. Elaborate description and scrupulous art are his special features.

In his writings are some attitudes which oppose the plain depiction of the naturalist school, which has been dominating the literary world of Japan. There are many subjective interpretations of the writer, in which English and American literature abounds. These interpretations, however, do not spoil the mood of his work in the least. This and the freshness of his modernist interpretations are enjoyable.

Akutagawa has been called the leader of the New Artistic School. This is opposed to the rough and ready style of the country men. Refined and elaborate art is characteristic of the writings of city men in Japan. All the representative city writers of Japan such as Santo Kyōden, Shikitei Samba, and Kōyō Sanjin, as well as Akutagawa, have this feature in common. The reader can find all the characteristics of the Akutagawa's style in the foregoing sketch. Akutagawa leaves no blemishes in his writings. The scrupulousness and the nerve force of the city men are well represented in his novels. He is a very genuine novelist. He is still young and is a hard worker. So we can nottell to what heights he may not soar.

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ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

FUTURE Relief Policy of the Society.—The number of the sick and wounded on account of the earthquake decreased in Tokyo through the efforts of the relief corps and consequently, the society re-adjusted its hospitals, and established consulting offices to be maintained for about four months in Tokyo partly for the purpose of giving work to the sufferers among physicians, pharmacentists and dentists. These consulting offices number 66, including 30 by the Tokyo Municipality, 5 by the Imperial Household Department, 14 by the Japan Red Cross Society, 12 by the Saisei-kai and 5 by the Mitsubishi family. The society is making preparations to open all its consulting offices by the end of November.

The Volunteer Nurse Society. The sufferers from the earthquake and fire mostly escaped with only the clothes on their backs. The Volunteer Nurse Society, to supply clothes to them, obtained old clothes from the head and branch offices of this society and distributed 610 packages of clothes and miscelaneous articles and 105 packages of "comfort bags" among the sufferers. Its President, Vice-President and Manager visited the hospitals and inquired after the welfare of the patients. The society presented the sufferers in the hospitals of this society with 2,000 comfort bags and its maternity hospitals with 200 layettes and a quantity of flannel. It also presented fruit to the American nurses of the American Relief Corps, when they arrived in Tokyo. It invited to a dinner at the Peers' Club the women doctors and nurses of the Chinese Red Cross Society's Relief Corps and the nurses of the American Relief Corps, when they were about to leave Japan.

The Junior Red Cross.—The Junior Red Cross organized in eleven branch offices of the Japan Red Cross have been doing praiseworthy work independently or in conjunction with schools and boy scouts since the earthquake. They have presented text books and other school requisites to school boys suffering from the disaster. They collected money and articles for the refugees, transported and distributed food stuff and drink, consoled the refugees, removed obstacles on the roads, managed traffice, assisted in the work of the refugees' camps, hospitals and inquiry offices, and acted as messengers between the relief offices. They have thus taken an active part in the relief work.

Sympathy of Foreign and Japanese Peoples.—Since the earthquake, money and articles have been presented to the sufferers by bodies and individuals in different parts of Japan, and especially, the foreign Red Cross Societies and other foreign societies and individuals have greatly sympathized with us and have supported the work of the Japan Red Cross Society by sending telegrams of inquiry, presenting money and articles and despatching relief corps and members to inquire after the welfare of the sufferers. This has been received with great gratitude by the Japan Red Cross Society and all Japanese. We already have listed these gifts and the following were received later from foreign lands :—

Red Cross International Committee...	¥.	7,200
Red Cross Union Committe...		4,175
American Red Cross Society.		201,511
French " " "		5,847
Swedish " " "		2,330
Dutch " " "		7,936
Guatemala " " "		812
Siamese " " "		15,968
Chinese Red Oross Society Peking...		21,052 & 4 Cases of Provisions
Chinese Red Cross Society Shanghai		4,000 & 141 Cases of Medical requisites
International Childrens' Relief Union		9,320
Gazette Zurich Switzerland...		1,786
Yan Hao-chining, Kiang ...		300
Mrs. E. C. Jatphon (9) and Three Others		22,227
Swiss Red Cross Society ...		20,000 Francs
Chilian Red Cross Society ...	$	1,172
Australian Red Cross Society	£	1,000

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French Children' Relief Society	80,000 Francs
Stockholm Relief Society ...	2,865 Bags of Wheat Flour
Tacoma Chamber of Commerce	225 Bags of Pice
Canadian Red Cross Society.	516 Hight Dresses, Etc.
Chinese Red Cross Society, Tientsin	10 Cases of Clothes
Vancouver Office of the Canadian Red Dross Society ...	700 Bags of Wheat Flour

In addition to those mentioned in the previous issue, the following corps started work later on :—

Place.	Red Cross Corps.	Number of Patients Treated.
Shintani-machi, Asakusa.	Ishikawa	1,901
Sugamo Police Station...	Miyagi	1,611
Electric Light Co., ...	Yanaka	
	Toyama	1,497
Industrial Club	„	5,545
Before Oji Station.....	Yamagata	1,140
Before Nippori Station and Hongyo-ji	Iwate	1,170
Before Shinjiku Station.	Osaka	1,243
Outer Ground of the Meiji Shrine	Korean	903
Fumon-in, Kameido	Aichi	8,907
Takino-gawa Town Office	Saitama	7,952
Katori Common School, Kamedo	Aichi	597
Ishihama Shrine, Minami-Senju	Miye	8,079
Former Site of Toyokuni Bank, Kakigara-cho...	Tochigi & Tokyo	2,503
No. 1 Section, Tsukishima	Miyagi	4,608
Former Site of the Girls' Department of the Gakushuin, Kojimachi	Saitama	2,157
Suda-cho, Kanda	Gumma & Yamanashi	1,889
Myokyu-ji, Suna-machi.	Oita	770
Former Site of the Narihira Common School, Honjo	Miyazaki	712
Oji Police Station.....	Aomori	1,462
Midori-cho, Honjo	Chiba	1,764

The total number of patients treated by the above corpses and those mentioned in the previous issue reached 253,014.

Number of Patients Treated by the Circuit Red Cross Corpses.

	Corpses	Number of Patients Treated
1st Corps	Iwate & Tokyo	4,704
2nd „	Fukushima, Gumma & Tokyo	3,722
3rd „	Tokyo	4,663
4th „	Korea	1,311
Total		14,400

Number of Patients Treated by Red Cross Corpses Belonging to the Hospitals of the Head Office of the Japan Red Cross Society and the Military Hospitals.

Hospital.	Corpses	Nuuber of Patients Treated.
Head Office Hospital of the Society	Shiga, Gifu Aichi, Ehime, Kyoto, Miye, Tottori, Fukuoka & Kochi	43,064
Maternity Hospital of the Society.....	Nagasaki	10,150
Tokyo First Military Hospital	Saga, Kumamoto & Aomori	17,640
Ichikawa Temporary Hospital	Wakayama & Nagasaki	9,350
Terajima Temporary Hospital	Miyazaki	11,886
Total		99,670

Temporary General and Maternity Hospitals.

Hostipal.	Number of Patients Treated.
Azabu Tempolary Hospital.....	2,724
Fukagawa „ „	3,540
Susaki Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	772
Kyobashi Tempolary Hospital	1,037
Okubo Branch Hospital of the Maternity Hospital	989
Hongo Tempolary Hospital	9,326

Come, play with me, thou orphan sparrow !

By Issa

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FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS

Mr. Woods' Return

The American Ambassador, Mr. Cyrus E. Woods has returned home temporarily with his mother-in-law, who received a wound in the recent disaster. We can definitely assure the American Ambassador that good feeling towards Americans has spread among the Japanese very quickly and with great force.

It is clear that by his noble efforts pro-American feeling among the people of Japan has greatly increased and Japano-American relations have been greatly improved. The name of Cyrus E. Woods and America have become known throughout the entire country, and the Ambassadors name will be remembered forever in association with the great cataclysm.

We wish the American Ambassador to tell his country men how great are the feelings of gratitude of the Japanese people toward Americans. In the whole history of the friendly intercourse between Japan and America there has never been a time when these friendly feelings were so great as they are at the present time. We hope that the Ambassador's mother-in-law will quickly recover and that he will be able to return to Japan soon. *The Tokyo Jiji* (Oct. 31).

Russian Relations

We advocate quick resumption of the Russo-Japanese negotiations. The preliminary parleys between the two countries came to a close with the return home of Mr. Joffe at the beginning of July, and the general expectation at the time was that formal discussions would be opened this autumn on the arrival of Mr. Karahan, who replaced Mr. Joffe as the representative of Soviet Russia in this part of the world.

Howevor, the Yamamoto Cabinet, which was formed just at the time of the catastrophe, is evidently too much occupied with earthquake matters to give due thought to the matter of relations with Russia.

In spite of the fact that on the occasion of his visit to Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister in Peking, towards the end of September, Mr. Karahan desired the early opening of negotiation, the Tokyo government is not apparently in a hurry to meet his overtures.

Baron Ijuin, the Foreign Minister, simply states that the matter is now under consideration and he does not seem to have brought it up for consideration by the Cabinet yet. Public opinion, however, clearly lies in the direction of a speedy resumption of the parley. The Japanese people hope that the Nikolaievsk and other unpleasant affairs will be quickly disposed of and friendship re-established between the two nations.

The late Premier was fully aware of the necessity of the restoration of friendly relations, and this conviction prompted him to arrange the opening of the preliminary negotiations. There is no reason whatever to believe that the Yamamoto Cabinet desires to depart from the course followed by its predessor, and we advise it to act quickly.

In the Kawakami-Joffe negotiations, all issues lying in the way of the re-establishment of Russo-Japanese friendship have been already thoroughly discussed, and there can be no great difficulty now in achieving the desired resumption of relations.

We have, however, one thing which we must commend to the serious attention of the Moscow Government. As the Russian people and government know, the recent earthquake has put the Tokyo citizens in a state of considerable uneasiness. In view of this fact, it is desirable that the Soviet Government should conscientionsly abstain from all propaganda. Should it commit any such indiscretion as may be interpreted by the Japanese people as an attempt to arouse class animosity among them at the present momentous juncture, it would greatly prejudice the Japanese mind against Russia. Whether such

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propaganda is directly engineered by the Moscow Government or through the Third International, the bad impression it would produce among the Japanese people world be the same—The Jiji Shimpo.

Reform of the Peers

There are brighter prospects for the realization of the reform of the House of Peers, of which Baron Yoshinaga Nakagawa is the foremost advocate. Prince Tokugawa, the President of the House, expressed himself in favour of the proposal at a recent meeting of peers. The Prince is not usually eagar to give his opinions on subjects like this and consequently his open approval of reform is noteworthy.

He is said to have declared that since its promulgation the Imperial Ordnance governing the House of Peers has undergone no revision, and scarcely answers the requirements of the times. He favours the appointment of a special committee in the coming session to make full inquiries.

The projected reform is gaining wider support among the members of the Kenkyukai, the biggest party in the Upper House, and it is conjectured that the part will not oppose the organization of a special committee, although different opinions may be held by individual members as to time and method.—The Asahi.

Suffragettism

When the Government's intention to adopt universal sugrage was made public the intimation proved a great stimulus to the suffragettes, and Cabinet Members were flooded with communications demanding the extension of the franchise to women, besides receiving delegations on the same mission.

That was perfectly natural. But a strange phenomenon is that since the franchise Committee of the Legislation Commission last week voted women out of the priviledge, the suffragettes have been displaying silent resignation to the decision, in spite of the fact that the decision is by no means final. There remains the general meeting of the commission, the cabinet committee, and the cabinet itself, to consider the matter.

If women's suffrage aspirations are to be guaged by their present silence, then they may just as well be without the franchise.

A way says it is manhood suffrage which the committee has decided upon and that is why women pay no attention to it. That it nonsense. If it be universal franchise, it should be thoroughgoing and should of course extend to women, many of whom are certainly far more intelligent in political as in other matters than a large number of their brothers who are to exercise the voting right. There can be no question of prematureness for the reason just stated.

Let women come farward and strive for the acquisition of the right, before it is too late. If the present opportunity be missed, it will be a long time before another will come. They must not think that they may get the franchise through the good will of the opposite sex. Let it be impressed on tnem that they will never acquire it without agitation.—The Japan Times (Nov. 3.)

Democracy as a Gift

We are agreeably surprised at the public announcement of the present Cabinet that it is going to revise the Election Law to the extent of abolishing the tax qualification for electors. Although the government still leaves the public in the dark as to whether it proposes to carry out the general election in May next year under the revised system, there is reason to believe that it will do so. We have no hesitation in hailing this policy as a miracle which the earthquake has produced. A stunding blow is thus dealt to all political parties. The Seiyukai is placed in the most awakward situation, and the party is consequently alarmed beyond measure, but neither the Kenseikai nor the Kakushin Club can afford to gloat over their rival in distress. For the fact that the present non-party Cabinet is going to accomplish what they have been unable to achieve is a serious reflection upon them. The adoption of manhood suffrage at the present time can hardly be called a

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miracle; what we do find miraculous is that a bureaucratic and non-party. Cabinet is about to take the credit for it. However, manhood suffrage is nothing but one method of giving effect to the principle of government by the people for the people. It may be the best method, but it will be of little value, unless political parties, throngh which the popular will is expressed in the Diet, come into full play. If the political parties, which must play a very important part in representative government, allow themselves to be dazzled by the suffrage policy of the bureaucratic government into playing its hand against the general interests of the nation, it will mean their bankruptcy as political parties.

Needless to say, the introduction of a Suffrage Bill by the Government places the Seiyukai in a crucial dilemma, but at the same it may be said that the way is open for that party to extricate itself. It can enlist the support of the people if it decides to attack the bureaucratic Government on the score that its existence is against the ideals of party politics. With the people behind it, the Seiyukai need not fear the dissolution of the Diet. The greatest weakness of the present Government is that it is a non-party Cabinet, which has no popular support—The Yomiuri.

Unfavourable Trade Balance

The balance of Japan's foreign trade in the first half of 1923 showed an excess of imports amounting to ¥400,000,000, and brought about a great change in our anticipation respecting the international accounts of this country.

The unfavorable balance was aggravated still more in the second half year by the abnormal excess of imports in July and August and by the great decrease of exports after the earthquake. Even if we can entertain some expectation that the usual excess of exports in November and December will somewhat decrease the excess of imports in the second half year, of the excess of imports will be increased to ¥430,000,000 in this term. If the excess of imports in Kwanto District and Korea during 1923 is added to this sum the total excess of imports during the fiscal year of 1923 will amount to about ¥500,000,000.

However, we have an account receivable amounting of some ¥300,000,000, in our international accounts other than those accured from foreign trade. Therefore, it is generally believed that the amount we have to pay foreign countries in the settlement of the international accounts of 1923 will be some 200,000,000 yen.

This excess of payment will not altogether be unfavorable to Japan considering the real potency of our business world. If the export trade which caused this excess of payment is sound and substantial we need not fear the effects of this excess of imports. Therefore, it is of the utmost need to investigate the cause of the excess of imports.

In our opinion the principal causes of the excess of imports during the first half year and the first months of the second half year are the following. The dullness of the business world and the unterenched government and local expenditures caused higher prices of goods in the home land which, in turn, caused the importation of foreign goods. The French occupation of the Ruhr caused the enhancement of the princes of coal, iron and dye-stuffs throughout the world and this caused the importation of these materials in anticipation that the princes of these materials would go up still more and, thereby, the importors would profit greatly.

The business depression in America caused the decreas of exports to America. From these causes the great excess of payments seems to have been caused. Therefore, even if we had not experienced the earth quake disaster we would have been unable to avoid the reaction ary decline in our foreign trade.

The reason for the great amount of accounts receivable amounting to ¥300,000,000, which was cansed by reasons other than trade, seems to be the impontation of capital to meet the deficit caused by foreign trade, for the foreight carried by our merchant marine and the

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interest on foreign bonds, receivable during this year, seem to be very small.

If there are prospects of a revival in the American business word in the near future we can hope that the amount of our exports will be increased, However, we must import the materials necessary for the rebuilding of our devastated cities during several years to come, and we will have to pay to foreign countries about one handred million yen for this purpose every year. Therefore the prospects of our foreign trade are not very bright. We must also bear in mind that what we import for the rebuilding of our destroyed cities is not directed to production, and therefore if we lavishly establish unproductive enterprises international accounts will become more and more disadvantageous to Japan and prices will be greatly raised as the result of artificial inflation.

We advises he government to endeavour not to import unnecessary things and to be very cautious in international trade and endeavour to take the necessary me asures for the restoration of a favourable balance of trade—The Jiji (Nov. 3)

Grateful to All

The fervent expression of gratitude by the populace of Tokyo on the occasion of the departure of Ambassador Woods should not be construed as an indication that the people are less conscious and appreciative of the great sympathy shown by other countries. The movement imitated by the Lord Mayor of London to gather contributions and the ready response on the part of the British public, the thoghtfull care the French people took in the preparotion of relief materials which have already been shipped and are well on their way to Japan, the magnanimous attitude the Russians are evincing in spite of the unpleasant experience gone through by their representatives due to the misunderstanding created by an unanticipated turn of affairs on the arrival of the Lenin, the sudden suspension of the anti-Japanese agitation in China and the friendly sentiments expressed by the different countries of South America and the rest of the wrold are bringing home to the Japanese in general the reaiity of human brotherhood, the existence of which the atrocities committed during the war made us doubt.

The act of God has changed the sentiment of the world in favour of our country in no small degree. It is indeed high time for us to make an effort to keep this friendship always alive. This should not be very difficult as long as an honest effort is made to this end. Mere flattery will do no good for flattery is empty and heartless. We should try to express our gratitude in a more stable, steadfact and honest way. Mere exchange of flowery words and waving of flags are not the only means or the true means to show our appreciation of the kindness of others in this time of need. Let there be the effort made and let us all cooperate to make it bear fruit.—The Tokyo Nichinichi, English Edition (Nov. 6.)

The skylark—

Less intimate with the flowers

Than with the clouds.

By Yayu

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MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

(*October 6.*)

Dr. Beard of New York, who had assisted Viscount Goto, when mayor of Tokyo, received a telegram from Viscount Goto, now Minister of Home Affairs, and started at once for Japan. He arrived on Oct. 6.

(*October 7.*)

The Society for Vocational Aid plans the training of carpenters, anticipating a shortage of carpenters in future, and has gathered 350 young men to be trained from among the sufferers.

(*October 11.*)

The number of primary schools destroyed is 430. The number of their pupils are about 210,000, excepting those who removed to schools elsewhere. The cort of temporary restoration will be ¥10,000,000, and ¥100,000,000 will be needed for permanet restoration.

(*October 12.*)

The draft plan for the restoration of Tokyo has been decided on and the experts are now drawing the maps. As soon as these maps are ready the plan will be discussed by the Restoration Board and the Cabinet.

The Japan Fire Insurance Association announces that the amount insured in the fire-devastated districts of Tokyo and Kanagawa prefectures by the fire insurance companies is about ¥2,000,000,000. Among 46 fire insurance companies belonging to the Association there are 14 companies which chiefly do re-insurance business. The total amount insured in the devastated district in Tokyo prefecture by the remaing 32 companies belonging to the Association is ¥1,018,400,961, and that in Kanagawa prefecture is ¥412,715,039. That in Chiba, Saitama, and Shizuoka prefectures is under investigation. The amount insured in the devastated districts by the foreign fire insurance companies is estimated at ¥300,000,000. The amount insured by the Japanese companies not belonging to the Association is about ¥156,000,000. The total amount insured in the devastated area therefore is about ¥1,890,000,000.

The National Treasury Department of the Bank of Japan began business from Sept. 3. There was no change in the amount of deposits at the end of September, in comparison with that of the end of August, showing the amount of ¥5,450,000. At present, this amount has increased to ¥5,900,000. There is no change in the amount of bonds deposit at the Bank. For a few days directly after the moratorium was withdrawn much money was withdrawn.

The Business Department which deals with coupons and bonds, and the Issue Department have been very busy. The total amount of impaired bank-notes and coins exchanged for new ones by the Issue Department of the Bank during the period from Sept. 3 to Oct. 1 was ¥1,889,000. The amount of half-burned coupons and bonds exchanged for new ones by the Bank during the same period was ¥6,500,000. If the possessor of coupons and bonds, completely burnt, knows the numbers and symbols of his bonds, he will be paid in full.

(*October 13.*)

The Social Education Bureau of the Home Office, the Social Eduoation Bureau of the Tokyo City Office, the Metropolitan Police Board, the Music Restoration Society, the Military Band and the Naval Band have decided to hold benefit performances for the sufferers.

The Tokyo City Office sustained a loss of ¥70,000,000, in the destruction of buildings etc. Rebuilding will cost over one hundred million *yen*.

(*October 14.*)

At the opening ceremony of the tent hospitals contributed by the United States and built on the premises of Prince Takamatsu's residence in Azabu,

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the Crown Prince, the American Ambassador, General McCoy, the representative of the United States Red Cross, Lieut.-Colonel Burnett, attaché of the American Embassy, Premier Yamamoto, Viscount Goto, Home Minister, Baron Ijuin, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hirayama, President of the Red Cross Society of Japan, and other distinguished officials were present. This hospital consists of 500 tents and can take in 1,500 patients.

The last census in Japan took place on Oct. 1, of 1920. In view of the recent catastrophe however, a new census will be taken on Nov. 15. The census in the districts outside the devastated area will be limited to inquiry about refugees.

stations to destination hitherto has been left to private transporters. However, the damage they sustained in the recent catastrophe was so great that they can not resume business. Therefore, the Railway Department plans to undertake the business itself. The Department has ordered 300 motor trucks from America to be used for this purpose.

(*October 15.*)

The views of Dr. Beard for resuscitating Tokyo will be embodied into a plan and published in the near future. His plans cover the relation of Yokohama to Greater Tokyo.

An official investigation gives the approximate damages from the earthquake as 8,158,000,000 yen for Tokyo, 780,000,000 yen for its suburbs and 700,000,000 yen for Yokohama, which in addition to other districts visited by the earthquake makes a total of 10,150,000,000 yen, besides which the total losses of public property is placed at about 1,370,000,000 yen. The catastrophe thus deprived Japan of one-eigth of her national wealth, which was estimated at 80,000,000,000 yen in the national census taken on October 1, 1921. In addition there is the loss and damage due to the catastrophe such as suspension of factory work etc.

Dr. Beard, the American City Planning Authority, Leaving Tokyo for Home.

As soon as the Governor-general of Australia, received news of Japan's disaster he appealed to the people of Australia for contributions for a relief fund, which finally reached ¥1,800,000 (¥500,000 from the government and ¥1,300,000 from the public.) Several leading news-paper men of Sydney came to Japan on the Australmount with a great quantity of relief material. The 1,000,000 lbs of flour, 290,000. Cans of fruit, 160,000 cans of jam, beanes, sauce, milk, biscuits, a canned beef, and blankets, clothes and medical material were brought to be distributed among the sufferers.

The delivery of baggage from railway

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(*October 16.*)

As the result of conferences held at the Premier's official residence on the universal suffrage question, a Government bill is to be submitted in the next session of the Imperial Diet, whose attitude is looked forward to with great interest. The important points discussed at the conferences are reported to be the abolition of the existing rate qualifications, the granting of the franchise to Japanese men including students 25 years of age and over, resident in one place for six months or more, limiting election to the Lorver House to them, the inclusion of and Buddhist priests and primary school teachers, the exclusion of Upper House members elected by mutual vote, titled members and representatives of the highest tax payers under the present Election Law as to franchise and qualification for election to the Diet the fixation of the voting day as a national holiday, the limitation of expenditure in an election, the restriction of canvassers, restriction of election offices, the free delivery of one announcement of candidature, the employment of public primary school buildings for election meetings, forbidding electors' resting places in the neighbourhood of the voting-place, the strict punishment of those violating these rules and the nullification of election of those whose conduct is improper.

(*October 17.*)

A party of 10 Japanese musicians is to visit Honolulu and the American Continent soon and will visit important towns until March, 1924 performing Japanese music. The party inclndes two daughters of Mr. N. Motoōri, who perform new Japanese children's songs and dancing, Mr. Seifu Yoshida, a "shakuhachi" player, Mr. M. Miyagi, a "koto" player and some vocalists, This is in acceptance of an invitation from New York musicians and to give thanks for the American people's kindness and sympathy shown in the recent earthquake. They will exhibit to Americans Japan's real music.

(*October 18.*)

The national defence expenditure for the Army and Navy will have to be the principal object of a great re-adjustment in the Budget from next year as a result of the prospective great decrease in the national revenue on account of the earthquake, while the work of resuscitation will involve an enormous amount of money. Re-adjustment of the military and Navsl expenditure will prove a bar to the smooth compilation of the Budget. The world's powers have not ceased to build armaments even since the conclusion of the Disarmament Treaty. The League of Nations Association of England has proposed the suspension of the plan to build a Naval base at Singapore, following the Japanese earthquake. But it cannot be expected that the Japanese disaster will stop the project from passing the British Parliament.

The Japanese Navy Department considers it necessary to adjust the shortage of auxiliary wsrships in the fiscal year 1925-1926 in consequence of the withdrawal of absolete ships. The plan already drafted at the Naval Staff Office has been rendered impossible by the recent earthquake. Still about 420,000-000 yen will be allotted to the Navy as continuing expenditure already fixed after disarmament. Additionally, 150,-000,000 or 160,000,000 yen will have to be spent for restoring the arms, ammunition and military institutions damaged by the earthquake.

(*October 19.*)

Benbodo, a Korean, who was arrested by the Senju police, was running across the Ohashi bridge in Senju on September 3, when the citizens were in great confusion after the earthquake, and came into collision with a number of the local people on guard. He dropped a parcel in the quarrel, and it was found to contain a bomb.

(*October 20.*)

Mr. Bickel President of the United Press has visited Japan. He said he feels great sympathy for the Tokyo

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citizens especially as he was a sufferer from the earthquake in San Francisco.

(*October 20.*)

An inquiry has been made by the charge d'affairs of the Chinese Legation of the Japanese Government as to Chinese dead or missing due to the earthquake.

(*October 21.*)

Two delegates of the American Y.M. C.A., and other American Christian Associations have come to Japan to offer to present to the Japanese Government 150 or 200 primary school buildings ready for erection in Tokyo, Kanagawa and Chiba Prefectures to replace those destroyed by the earthquake and fire.

Children of Foreign Diplomats in Tokyo, Joining in Armistice-day Celebration in Hibiya Park.

(*October 22.*)

The level of the tide in Tokyo Bay was raised 0.5-1 "shaku" by the earthquake, while the low land on Honjo and Fukagawa sank so much in many places that the tidal water flows in, compelling many residents to quiet the place. There is a plan to collect the rubbish in the devastated parts of Tokyo to fill up this land.

(*October 23.*)

The demand for architects, carpenters, civil engineers and other persons with occupations mostly wanted for the re-building of the Metropolis is unlimited, and training is being given at the Extraordinary Relief Office and the Tokyo City Labour-Exchange. A training school has been opened by the Section of School Affairs of the Tokyo City Office for graduation in six months for architectural drawing and in three months for carpentery, cycle and sign-board painting work.

(*October 23.*)

The main roads of Tokyō are to be re-constructed based essentially on the existing highways. It is intended to remove the disordered condition of the traffic in the city before the earthquake and to re-build the roads radially. The roads contemplated have the Tokyo Station as the centre with trunk roads. It is planned to have high speed electric railways, underground and elevated.

(*October 25.*)

"Kiri," Japanese "geta" wood, is best produced in the northern part of Japan. Chinese Paulownia clogs are being sold in Japan at present. and they command a very good sale, as they are look like the Japanese wood, while they are much cheaper than the latter, although lower in quality.

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(*October 26.*)

The new Cabinet has dismissed 12 prefectural Governors and changed 18.

(*October 27.*)

The Russian Cathedral, one of the noted buildings in Tokyo, was burnt after the earthquake, and will be re-built with contributions from its 30,000 Japanese believers and those in Europe, which its chief priest will visit.

(*October 28.*)

November 11, the fifth anniversary of Armistice Day is to be celebrated by a meeting of boys and girls and a lecture meeting on a large in Tokyo under the auspices of the Tokyo Prefectural Office, the Tokyo City Office and nine peace societies.

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